THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,406—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Aug	PERSIA	8000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	7000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
30th "	MARMORA	10000	....	....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Balsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Hughstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	10th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	11th Aug.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 10th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th August, 1911.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. 1911.
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363 A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124 G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106 Wm Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388 J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Kiang (F. M. States.	Soochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Yokohama
	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, Tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
"	"	" cooked on cut ... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON		" ... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE		" ... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR		" .. " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins		each ... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each			... Rs. 3-0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Bland Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE · TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1911, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared, and will be paid on or after MONDAY, the 14th August, 1911, to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 21st July, 1911.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld.

Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21st July, 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1911.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 8th to 26th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH EAST-ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH WEST-ROUTE Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Delhi	D. 22-45
Delhi	A. 6-45	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20
DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30	Delhi	D. 21-0
Delhi	A. 8-45	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad Gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lacks.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additiona charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ONDA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 8th current, and will discharge in Dock.

2 Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3 The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a. m. to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 7th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHIVNATH ASSAWA of Nagore, has ceased to be the MUNIM of the firm of GANESHLAL SOBHAGMAL, in Bombay, and all his authority as Munim has been REVOKED since the 22nd day of June last, and in his place and stead Mr. KESRIMALL MOHANLAL LALANI, has been APPOINTED the Munim of the firm.

All persons dealing with the said Shivnath Assawa will do so at their own risk and none of his acts after the 22nd day of June last will be binding on the firm.

GANESHLAL SOBHAGMULL.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents **Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY-ONE YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd August, 1911.

POONA RACES 1911, (1ST MEETING).

2ND, 6TH, 9TH, and 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1911.

POONA RACES 1911, (SECOND MEETING.)

23RD, 27TH and 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1911.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 7th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Aug. 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER "EXCELSIOR" SUCCESS.
THE
AUXETOPHONOSCOPE.
The greatest invention of modern Times.
SINGING TALKING PICTURES. DANCING MUSICAL
SELECTIONS NIGHTLY FROM
THE MERRY WIDOW.
GEORGE LASHWOOD.
THE ZIMMERMAN DUO.
CARMEN LA SAHARET.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
ALSO
THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
A POPULAR PROGRAMME AT POPULAR PRICES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST,
MORNING SESSION from 9 to 11
With the Band being Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST,
MONSOON DANCE,
DANCING 9-30 P.M.

On this occasion there will be no skating ; the floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tickets of Admission Rs. 2
to include a Gentleman and a Lady;
Extra Lady Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., 49 Hornby Road, or at the Rink.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

THE NEW FELT SADDLE (Bartleys, London). For POLO, RACING, TRACK-WORK, etc., etc. (Weights from 2 to 7lbs.). Samples on show at office of Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, for registration of orders.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 493, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising :—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THORNEY CROFT STEAM MOTOR WAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

1 Thorney Croft Steam Motor Wagon.

AUCTION SALE OF SAWGIN DHARWAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Jeewraj Rattansy's Godown near Slated Sea, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Jeewraj Rattansy & Co. and on account and risk of Sha Hirashund Vanechund :—

100 bales Sawgin Dharwar Cotton marked D. K. N. S. D.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following horses and carriages belonging to Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Esquire, the owner having purchased Motor Cars, has no more use of them.

1. One roan, coloured English gelding, 15 hands, very showy and a beautiful trotter imported only three years ago, by the well known trainer, Mr. Mumford, used regularly in harness and saddle.
2. One grey Australian mare, 14-2, very showy and hard working, a capital pony, for office hard work, very quiet.
3. One grey fast Arab, 14-2, used 12 months broken to harness and saddle.
4. One English brougham, by Cook and Holloway of Belgrave Square specially imported by owner in 1909.
5. One victoria, for office use, very light and comfortable.

The above horses and carriages can be seen by appointment

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs, Electric table fans, cottage pianoes, clocks large show case.

The property of a European gentleman :—1 Lady's gold open-faced English lever watch by J. W. Watson, London.

1 Silver open-faced watch by J. W. Benson, London.

By order of the R. D. Sethna, Esqr. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Latham and Co., Insolvents :—Code books A. B. C. IV and V Edition and Lieber's Code, Stephen's inks, gums, ribbons, carbon, papers, electric battery, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of Magonlal Madhowji Sha and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list amounting to about Rs. 13,710.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneers' Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the owners, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911 at 3 p. m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches tables, chairs, pickaxes crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer P. Co.)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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68, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
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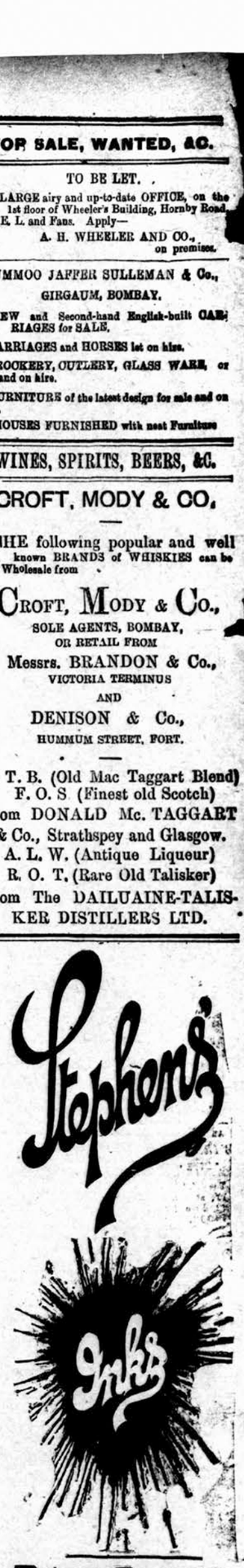

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Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 3.] [BOMBAY, August 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	1 2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2		unchgd
4-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-25		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		unchgd
do. do. New York ...	4-86 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		since.
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 9-16	3-16	
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	3	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £300,000.

The Bombay mails of 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Silver to Bombay .....£ 60,000
Bar Gold to Bombay .....£ 100,000
Gold to Calcutta.....£ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Firm. Moderate business,
Futures ... Firm.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Unsettled with little doing.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Imports ... 5,000
Mid-Americans ...6 25+28
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 13-16+1-8

Including sales increased yesterday by 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 52	6 21	6 20	6 15	6 15
+36	+32	+32	+31	+32

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 16	6 18	6 20	6 21
+32	+32	+32	+32

New York Official noon call October 10·71 Jan. 10·64.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10·47 Jan. 10·48.
Liverpool Markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Exports to Continent ... 3,000
Spot Cotton— ...12·75+15
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·25—09 } Advanced on ball support and short covering and declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·26—03 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·07—16
Futures month of Dec. ... 11·07—16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	12,000
Do. do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	143,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	84,000
Stock of Cotton in London	19,080

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total Sales	35,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	.....
Do. Actual Export	.....
Do. Import of the Week	.....
Do. Stock	.....
East Indian total sales	1,300
Do. Indian Stock	34,000
Do. Exportation	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers	1,400
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	.....
Afloat Americans	14,000
Do. Indian	39,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 5 14-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 6
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 6 2-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 15-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 6 1-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 6 3-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 6 1-16
Good Broach ... ... d 6 4-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 6 13-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 8-16
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 12-16
F. G. Khandeish... ... ... d 5 14-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 5 1-2
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 5 20-32
G. W. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 9-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 1-4
George Mayall's Yarn ... 10 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 24 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 24 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... .
Do. Months—
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 24 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 46 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-7—Aug.-Sept.—Done and Sellers.—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... 6 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...256 7-16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India,. 5 7 6

ARRIVALS—

"Newby Hall" "Ernest Simons."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Not much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...15-3—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Still quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...18-19—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...September.
Tone—Mutilated.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...17 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Quiet. Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... . do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11-9—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—12 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... . Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912 12 10 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Quiet but firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Bulns.	15,00,000	A'dria via Port Said	Eastern Bank
918 Bars Silver.	17,45,250	London	Chartered Bank
79 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Parcel Silver..	72	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	23,544
B B and C I Railway ...	21	24,902

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France ...170 1-4
Do. do Marks ...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...131 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...175 1-2
Japan ,, ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 96 7 0
Forward ... ... ,, 96 3 0

BULLION :—

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24 0 6
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24 0 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 61 5 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	...	,, 61 7 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	...	,, 61 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market advanced yesterday in Liverpool owing to shorts covering their sales, but New York declined in the late trading on selling orders from the South. Crop reports are conflicting and the period of drought will be watched with keen interests. The market seems to be sensitive on weather reports for the time being and on any information bulls and bears will become either eager buyers or sellers and consequently fluctuations will be wide.

Exporters are freely selling Oomra Contracts for January 1912 delivery but buyers are few. There is a little more enquiry for ready cotton and few lots changed hands, prices being favourable to sellers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 301-2	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,,	297	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,, 295	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	,,	293-5	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	278	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	268	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 294	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 281	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 278	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 261	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—
Ready ,, ... Rs. 12 2 0 B. T.
September ... ... ,, 12 4 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... ,, 8 4 0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ... ,, 7 3 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 1 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ,, 61 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 56 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 7 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 22 12 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 0 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 6 13 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—
White Pusi ready ... Rs. 4 15 0 B. T.
,, ,, Sept ... Rs. 5 3 0 ,,

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	752 bales
Wheat ...	...	10,884 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	3,885 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	4,923 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	438 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	1,093 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	716 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	5,224 ,,
Rice ...	...	2,738 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	891 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	4,374 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	12,016 ,,
Gram ...	...	8,653 ,,
Joowar ...	...	2,232 ,,
Maize ...	...	Nil

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 5.] [BOMBAY, August 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 1-2		unchgd
do, Govt. Securities...	64 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' heace...	24 1-4		unchgd
do. in New York ...	52 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-25		unchgd
do. at Berlin ...	... ..	...	...
do. at New York...	.....	...	...
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th Mar. 2 3-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3-5	1-8	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2-5	1-16	
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 1,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ... Nil
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Exports to Continent ... 7,000
Spot Cotton— 12·60+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·25 unchgd } Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced later on bull import and short covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·26 unchgd }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 12·75 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 11·10+·3
Do. do Dec ... 11·20+13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 34 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...24+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 7 1-2—Aug-Sept—Value steady.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...15 6—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...15 3 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Still quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...12 9 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Oct.
Tone—Easier owing to neglected.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...17 1 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone—Steady very quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13 7 1-2—Value
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchgd.

Liverpool markets closed on Saturday and Monday and London holiday on Monday.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

In the jute market to-day there was practically nothing doing. The mills are simply buying what they want from day to day. The gunny market was quiet with a tendency slightly in favour of the buyers. Some little business was done in the money market which closed firmer, while in the share market quite a large number of transactions in tea shares were put through. Prices in tea were kept firm, but there was nothing doing in other sections.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—20 bales wool, H M M H Salleman.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—91 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji ; 70 cwts chutney, Aldridge Salman and Co ; 5 bags rice, N K Jassawalla ; 7 bundles moong mats, B J Bhumgara ; 600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 25 casks skins, Earico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—15 cases rough garnets, J M Sallay Mahomed ; 2,000 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Torrington s—100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—2,008 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 4.000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co : 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 tons dry drugs, B Koshkar and Sons

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

College Division.

Name of Scholar.	Name of College.
Ramkrishna Vithal Motkuri	Wilson, Bombay
Waman Wasudev Wagle	,, ,,
Yeshwant Ramchandra Muzumdar... ...	,, ,,
Shiwaram Luxman Wakade	,, ,,
Pandurang Wasudev Kulkarni	,, ,,
Shantaram Mahadev Rege	,, ,,
Madhav Manjunath Shanbhag	Ferguson, Poona.
Balkrishna Govind Nadkarni	,, ,,
Govind Narayen Lotliker	,, ,,
Krishnaji Jayaram Kelker	,, ,,
Pandurang Jiwaji Sabnis	,, ,,
Laxman Gopal Sabnis...	Rajaram, Kolhapur.
Ragade Shridher Rau ...	Govt College, Mangalore.
Raghunath Shripad Deshpande... ...	Science College, Poona.

Total amount per month Rs. 161.

HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION.

Name of Scholar.	Name of School.
Vishram Wasudev Thakur	Aryan, Bombay.
Shanker Anant Jakhi ...	,, ,,
Dinker Vinayak Kanavinde	,, ,,
Narayen Shantaram Naik	,, ,,
Narayen Babaji Kelkar..	Wilson ,,
Yeshwant Raghunath Gayatonde... ...	,, ,,
Hari Dattatraya Pednekar	P E School, Kolhapur
Ganesh Govind Kamat...	Rajaram, ,,
Purshottam Dattoji Pandit	E School, Savantvadi
Nangesh Laxman Rajadhyax	,, ,,
Dattatraya Balaji Patil	N J E School, Karachi
Shantaram Narayen Khanolkar ...	E School, Dadar
Rajaram Mahadev Rege	High School, Ratnagiri
Gangaram Wasudev Nadkarni	Sardar's H School. Belgaum
Gangaram Dattatraya Zanecker	,, ,,
Vithal Bhilappa Prabhu	Gibb E School, Kumpta
Timappa Shriniwas Nayak	,, ,,
Narayen Vasudev Shanbhag ...	,, ,,
Dasappa Shemgiri Pai.	,, ,,
Waman Mukund Gayatonde	High School, Karwar
Mangesh Ramchandra Bramne	,, ,,
Dattatraya Rudrappa Diveker	,, ,,
Gopal Narayen Kulkarni	Maratha HighSchool, Bombay
Ramchandra Hari Biohu	Native Institution, Poona
Mahadev Yeshwant Kulkarni	Edward School, Kudal

Total amount per month Rs. 139.

FEMALE SCHOLARS.

Vatsalabai Narayen Waingunker.
Ambabai Shiwarao Botker.
Gangabai Sinker
Yashodabai Wasudev Shanbhag

Total amount per month Rs. 32.

Grand Total Rs. 322.

The Norwegian Press has protested against the invasion of Norwegian waters by the German High Sea fleet for the purpose of inspecting the defences of Christiania.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RUSS—COULSON—Aug 3 at St. Mary's, Claxby, by the Revd. W. Andrews, Rector, assisted by the Revd. F. W. Westbrook, Vicar of Calstor, Clarence Alban Russ of Bombay, youngest son of Edwin Russ, of "Aviogton," Boscombe, to Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coulson of Claxby, Lincoln. (By cable)

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BOTT—July 23, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R. H. Bott, I. M. S. of a daughter
WOODS.—June 28, at Woodlands, Dalhousie, the wife of M j r G. G. Woods, R. A. of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Madhowji Dnaramsi Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 1 Bruce Lane, 4 p.m.
Cricket : Hindu Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana Ground.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "To the business man it is important that the whole of his mind should be concentrated upon his work."—W. TOWLE.

DHUNJERBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 699 of which there were 59 males, 304 females, and 336 children.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.—The official figures of plague mortality for the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock on Saturday morning show that there were 3 cases and 2 deaths and that the total mortality was 72 as against seven, four and ninety-six, respectively same date last year.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. St. George Lane Fox Pitt will give a demonstration lesson in moral instruction at Princess High School, 2 Mathew Road, Chaupati, opposite Churni Road Level Crossing, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Miss Parukh cordially invites all interested in the subject to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Pallamcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 10th inst., Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of July, 1911, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,494. Among them the number of new admissions was 577, classified as stated below:—Bhattias, 28 ; Vanias, 111 ; Brahmins, 152 ; Lohonas, 16 ; other castes, 270 ; total 577. The average daily attendance was 83.

RETIREMENT OF DOCKYARD OFFICIAL.—Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, J. P., after nearly 44 years' service on the civil staff of the Royal Indian Marine, retired last week, Mr. Anandrao joined the Transport Department, Bombay Dockyard in October, 1867, during the fitting out of the military expedition to Abyssinia and the formation of the Indian Troops Service for upwards of 12 years during which three expeditions had been despatched, viz, the Abyssinian, the Malta, and the Afghan—were noted with satisfaction by Captains Robinson, Searle and Carew, the several Superintendents of Marine under whom he had been gradually advanced. In 1892, Mr. Anandrao's services were transferred to the Accounts Department of the Dockyard in which he continued to serve till his retirement. In 1898, Admiral Sir John Hext, K.C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine, writing to the Government of India, specially mentioned Mr. Anandrao "for the excellent way in which for 15 years he had done his duty." The following year he received from H. E. Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction in recognition of his long and meritorious services in the Dockyard. In September 1909, the Rao Bahadur was nominated by the Bombay Government, a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay. R. B. Talcherkar is still remembered for his active and intelligent interest in the suburban Municipality of Bandra and for his services in the interest of peace and good order during the riots of 1893. He is an ardent advocate of practical social reform and a quiet worker in sympathy with all progressive movements in that direction.

TIGERS AT PARSIK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The attention of sportsmen is drawn to the fact that tigers (a couple) have been roaming about the hills adjoining the Parsik Railway Station on the G. I. P. line for over a fortnight, causing terror to the villagers, who are compelled to confine their cattle to their sheds without letting them out to graze as usual. It is requested that measures be taken either to capture or shoot the intruders.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

There were good houses on Saturday and Sunday at the Excelsior Cinematograph despite the rainy weather and the Auxetophonoscope, a novelty which is being shown for the first time in Bombay, was much appreciated. This new system, which is only to be seen at the Excelsior for a short time, is quite an interesting novelty comprising a gramophone, the records on which are made by electrical apparatus exactly to synchronise with the pictures of the singers, dancers, &c., thrown upon the screen. Fresh selections are to be given nightly during the week. Of the rest of the programme the most notable films are two dramatic stories, one a coloured, historical subject entitled "Love and War," and another called "The Child's Right," both of human interest, Betty appears again in a comic film and there is a capital one in which the famous "Wiffles" takes part.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Lemiux, is having prepared working plans for the establishment of a parcels post in Canada.

Practically the whole face of BrayHead in Ireland fronting the sea has been destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered above the railway line, and very soon the whole Head appeared from the town to be a mass of flame. The keepers and local police directed their efforts to preventing the flames from spreading to a large forest at the northern end of the Head.

Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, lectured at the Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace, on "Newfoundland, Past and Present." He said that thirty years ago there was not a human habitation in Newfoundland a mile from the sea: But since then the Government of the day had built a railway into the interior, and they had now quite a number of small towns springing up, and very important industries had been established. They had very large paper mills there, and some of the London daily newspapers were printed on the paper made there. This paper was made from wood-pulp, and there was plenty of timber there. What they wanted was capital to develop the interior, and send the produce over to England and the United States and elsewhere, and it could be disposed of very cheaply.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Divorce Actions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided on Saturday, at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court and of with the aid of eleven delegates disposed of two divorce actions.

In the suit, brought by Rustomji N. Bhabha against his wife Shirinbai for dissolution of marriage on the ground of misconduct, Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff and obtained a decree nisi for dissolution after proving his case.

The second action was brought by Tehmina, daughter of Ardeshir R. Hiramanek against her husband, Jehangir Bohramji Saklatwalla, proprietor of the Coronation Washing Company, and Meherbai alias Motibai Burjorji Ardeshir Bhajiwalla for dissolution on the ground of the respondent's misconduct with the co-respondent.

Mr. Rustam B. Parukh appeared for the plaintiff; the respondents did not appear.

Mr. Parukh said, in course of his opening, that a child had been born to the respondent and corespondent. The respondent had represented the co-respondent to be his wife.

Evidence was led and a decree nisi for the plaintiff was granted with costs.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

His Lordship and the delegates then heard the suit brought by Pirojshaw N. Bharucha against his wife Pirojbai for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster and Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. K. N. Koyaji, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant at the instigation of several others left his house in June 1901. In 1903, he obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, but that was not obeyed and the wife was fined Rs. 5. The plaintiff endeavoured his utmost to get her back but she would not return.

The defence was systematic cruelty and unbearable and immoral conduct on the part of the husband. The defendant said the decree for restitution was obtained by a majority of 6 to 5. As she paid the fine and did not return, the plaintiff very cruelly assaulted her younger sister in a tramcar and was sent to jail. He was afterwards fined and bound over for assaulting other members of the defendants family, including her aged mother. She said that if a decree was passed against her, her life would be in danger. She said the suit was not bona-fide and counter-claimed for a judicial separation with alimony.

Mr. Paymaster, in opening the case, said his client had gone mad over his wife and hence was earning nothing. The defendant's relatives would not permit her to go home, and he had assaulted them.

He said he was not bound to call evidence and submitted the other side should prove their case.

His Lordship said if Mr. Paymaster called no evidence, he should consider it his duty to dismiss the suit.

Mr. Paymaster, after some arguments, put his client in the witness-box. He, in the course of his cross-examination, admitted that he had been sent to jail on various occasions for assaulting his wife and her relatives.

After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, the delegates in answer to the court said they wanted to hear further evidence on the merits.

His Lordship then asked Mr. Paymaster what the had to say on the points of law.

Mr. Paymaster addressed the Court on the powers of the Judge, when his Lordship said he would meet Mr. Paymaster by inviting the delegates' verdict on the facts.

The case was then adjourned.

BOTTLE MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

Suit Dismissed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim against his brothers Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim and others for the administration of his father's (Haji Ebrahim Fazul's) estate.

The plaintiff's case was that his father was a big merchant in bottles and jars and that he died intestate leaving property valued at Rs. 30,000. He said the first defendant had possession of the property. He, therefore, applied for the administration of his father's estate, accounts, and his share.

The defendants said that the deceased had left a will but during his life-time gifted all his property. They denied that the first defendant had possession of his father's estate. They said that the suit was not maintainable as the deceased left no estate.

On the case being called on, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. R. Pirbhoy appeared for the defendants, the plaintiff did not appear.

Mr. Wadia said this was the suit, in which the plaintiff had by misrepresentation and concealment of facts, obtained an order for an interim receiver and an interim injunction. An order which was afterwards discharged.

On counsel's application, his Lordship dismissed the suit with all costs.

CLAIM ON A HUNDI.

On the Origiual Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Pranjiwandass Odhavji against Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, to recover Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs, in respect of a hundi of one lakh to accommodate Dwarkadass Dharamsey.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji were for the defendant.

The hundi was offered in evidence, but on the objection of the defendant's counsel, it was disallowed for want of stamping.

After some further proceedings, the suit was dismissed, but his Lordship ordered each party to bear their own costs, as the defendant had won only on technical grounds.

POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Govind Yeshwant, Tukaram Ramji and Shivram Mahadu with housebreaking and theft by day, and with abetment. The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th July last, the complainant, Dalpatram Vanmalidas, and his wife, who resided on the first floor of a house in Stone Bunder Street, went out after locking the door of their room. During their absence the accused broke open the door and removed ornaments and other articles collectively valued about Rs. 1031. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered property worth about Rs.665. All the accused were convicted. The first two accused, who had previous convictions against them, were sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS UNCLE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday before Rao Bahadur, Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ramnaag Govind, a Hindu lad, was charged with theft in respect of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 135, the property of his uncle. The accused arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago, and was arrested on suspicion by a Police sepoy near the two Tanks on Thursday last. He carried a bundle in which were found certain ornaments. Mr. Visavewalla, pleader, on behalf of the accused, pleaded that the accused was an inexperienced youth and a stranger in Bombay, and the Court should deal with him leniently. The Maistrate ordered the accused to pass a hundred rupee bond for good conduct for twelve months.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Scheme.

The following correspondence which has passed between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust will be laid before the meeting of the Corporation this afternoon for consideration as an urgent matter :

Letter to the President, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 5195, dated the 5th July, 1911 :—

"With reference to correspondence ending with Municipal Secretary's letter, No. 927, dated the 15th May 1911, regarding the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme No. (XXXVII), I am directed to inform you that the Board at their meeting yesterday passed the following Resolution :

Resolution No. 133 :—'The consideration of this subject should be postponed for a month in order that any representation the Municipality may send in in that interval may be considered before the scheme is submitted to Government for sanction. The Chairman should inform the Municipality of this resolution.'

2. I am accordingly to ask that arrangements may please be made for the Municipal representation to be sent in to this office before the 5th August next, after which date if no representation shall have been received the scheme will be sent forward for the sanction of Government."

Letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, No, 2244, dated the 14th July, 1911 :—

"With reference to your letter to the President, No. 5195, dated the 5th July 1911, regarding the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme (No. XXXVII), I have the honour, by desire of the Committee of the Corporation to whom the scheme has been referred for consideration and report, to state for the information of the Board

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A Erikson, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok etc, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pundua, 3,126 tons, Captain A P Logan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 130 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain T L Green, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah, with 771 pilgrims.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G F Elliott, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hatumet 2,584 tons, Captain J Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain J Teranaka, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain B Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Warconga, 1,609 tons, Captain J W Whytehead R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, one cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain J Hamilton will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain W C Murrison arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,521 tons, Captain J Advenbrook, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Chiribon, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

The steamer Denbigh Hall, 3,211 tons, Captain J B Denton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with a general cargo and coal.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 1 deck passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain T Moloney, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port London, in ballast.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Murrison, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of bulk oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia 3,954 tons, Captain W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 4th Aug., should be regarded as a None Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones..... .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 5.

Breconshire.....3833 Evans .....M M & Co
Delta.....478 Martin ..Shanghai.....16-8...P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & P S N Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogevale .....2038 Blair .....Col Al dershaw
Hatumet .....2584 Peters .....T M & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lalpoora .....3124 King .....M M & Co
Nasseri.....911 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Pundua .....2126 Logan .....M M & Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Austin .....M M & Co
Wearbeck.....3496 Stolton .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 McBear .....M J & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Moltkefels	3034	Schneider	Hamburg		via Karachi . 7-8 ... W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Madras	10-8	J Finlay & Co
F Majidi	1857	Newby	Mauritius	11-8	Bo & P S N Co
G Mahammadi	1251	Jeldie	15-7		B & P S N Co
K Sarasvati	443	Ebram			S S N Co
N Torrington	3619	Weddess			W & A Graham & Co
P Dredger Kaphus	474	Lyon	Dredging		B o T Trust
Lawoe	1817	Francis			H T Ayoob

P & O Dock.

Gymacic	3558	Williams			B Tajbhoy

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4031	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberian	3032	Gore	Dunkirk	3-7	J M & Co
4 B Rubattino	2632	Mancini	Genoa	1-8	R Line
5 Bombay Maru	3393	Terranaka	Kobe	11-8	
6 Palamcotta	2383	Cuthbert			M M & Co
7 Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
9 Chanda	3957	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
12&13 Persia	4195	Haugaton	London	12-8	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	11-8	M M & Co
15 Warcongs	1609	Whytehead	Busreh	9-8	M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kaisra	505	Persian Gulf			M M & Co

H W P D

Manadi	5218	Ahmed	Karachi		B S N Co
Bahadurl	849	Ahmed	M'goa		B S N Co
Indravati	518	Esmail	Bhawnagar	6-8	B S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera			B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
4	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta, July 28
	Bombay Maru	Teranaka	Kobe, July 2
	Naseri	Watson	Jeddah, July 10
	Warroonga	Whytehead	Basreh, July 20
5	Pundua	Logan	Durban, July 18
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 3
	Obra	Cuddenbrook	Chariban &c.
	Denbigh	Denton	Cardiff &c
	Uganda		Rangoon &c
6	Homayun	Maloney	Pt London July 27
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Birkenhead July 13
	Singu	Murrison	Rangoon July 26
	Elysia	Robertson	Liverpool July 16
	Kola	Morrison	Basreh July 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok, &c
6	Islami	Green	Jeddah
	Nawab	Elliott	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Bombay Maru, for China and Japan.
" B Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 4th instant and is due here on the 6th instant evening.

The position in regard to the new bridge across the Thames continues unsatisfactory. The City scheme was rejected by Parliament, and the City authorities then proceeded to call in architects. The architects approved the City's plans; the City presented them to Parliament again, and the vicious circle begins afresh. The scheme, as it stands, is not pleasing. The bridge will be a useful structure but not a beautiful one; and the City, which does not always shine in questions of art, seems to imagine there is some contradiction between utility and beauty.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

NEW SONGS
JUST PUBLISHED.

Angels of Light	Chas Marshall.
Bonnie Blue Kerchief	T Barnicott.
Drake goes West	W. Sanderson.
Friend	Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	W. H. Squire.
King's Way	Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel	Stephen Adam.
Land of Love	Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose	H Quilter.
Little Indian	Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love	Eric Coates.
Macushla	D. Macmurrough.
My Charabic	H. Batten.
The Red Marine	H. Trotere.
Silence of the past	Chas Marshall.
The Sea Road	Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving	Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry	H. Batten.
Until	W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song	Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter	W. Sanderson.
The Watchman	W. H. Squire.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 7th August, 1911.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

THE decision of the Senate of the University on the question of the study of English, will commend itself to moderate men if only for the reason that it is a compromise and gives time for further reflection upon a difficult subject. The discussion showed a closer approximation to unanimity than seemed at one time to be likely, and the possibility of reaching a common standpoint was at least suggested. The claim of the educated classes to participate to the fullest possible extent in English culture was admitted and approved and the issue was narrowed down to the question of the best means of meeting this claim. But although the matter can be thus simply stated, the problem itself is not any simpler than it has been during the last thirty years, nor is the answer to the question any easier to find now, and for many years to come English must continue to be the language of the Indian University, fulfilling in India the same function that Latin performed in the west of Europe when universities were first established. When popes and kings met the growing desire for knowledge by instituting universities at Bologna and Paris, there was no thought of the use of any language other than Latin as the medium of instruction. There was no literature except Latin literature, and the scholar who wished to study philosophy or to become learned in the law, had necessarily to be expert in the common tongue of educated men. It is curious to reflect that the revival of letters in the early middle ages in Europe was stimulated by contact with Eastern Science and an Eastern people, and that it was owing as much as anything else to the influence of the Arabs, that the slumbers of the Dark Ages were broken, and that learning spread from the monasteries to the schools and finally to the universities of Europe. But although the beginnings of the modern spirit can be traced back in Italy itself to the impetus received from intercourse with the Arabs, it was still in the monasteries and in the Latin tongue that the stores of science and philosophy were accumulated; and it was to the literature of Rome that then and for some centuries after men turned when they wished to learn or to achieve intellectual distinction. Latin was the humane speech, which marked the educated man; and whether in Oxford or in Rome it was the dialect of instruction and of university life. The name Humanity has survived in the Scottish Universities as the equivalent of Latin; and the "Litteræ Humaniores" of the older English universities still remind us of a time when Latin was written and spoken by all educated men.

The parallel may easily be pushed too far; but there is much in the condition of India at the present time that compares with the state of Europe in the twelfth century. Under the Pax Britannica a new age has dawned upon this country. But it is an industrial and a commercial age; and India cannot go back to its ancient literature and its classic tongue in order to satisfy the new desire for knowledge. Those who wish to make progress in science must first learn the language in which alone instruction can be conveyed; and the demand for educational facilities is rising spontaneously from the people themselves. Naturally the stimulus of contact with the language and science of Europe is creating a reaction, and suggestions for a common vernacular and a universal script are made and welcomed by Indians of different nationality; but the educated classes have settled the question for themselves by unanimously adopting English as their second speech. In the course of time it may well be that the vernaculars of India, like the Teutonic dialects of Europe, may absorb the terms of science and so adapt themselves to the growing needs of the districts in which they are spoken. The process has already begun in Hindustani, which has always been susceptible to foreign influences, and which now includes many English words in its ordinary vocabulary. But in the meantime the practical advantages of a knowledge of English are so apparent that people even of modest station strive to give their children an English education; and for professional men there is no alternative. The rudiments of technical knowledge have to be conveyed in English.

The very words that designate the nature of the instruction are necessarily European. Simple words like 'science,' 'mechanics' and 'physics' are either Latin or Greek in their origin, and the ideas which such words connote can be explained only by the use of these technical terms and by means of a language in which these terms are freely used. For, paradoxically, it is not the English element of the English language that is first or chiefly wanted by India, but that part of the language which the English themselves have inherited and appropriated from the languages of Greece and Rome. From the acquisition of those technical words which English shares with the other European tongues, the student may pass on to the study of English proper, and, learning of the history and constitution of England, may come to understand and to delight in the speech of Shakespeare and Ruskin; but it is as the vehicle of Western Science that English is required in India to-day. For many centuries India was cut off from participation in the growth of human knowledge and even from acquaintance with the result of applied science. Slowly these latter have reached it, and the wish to know something of the secret of Western power and wealth, is now in turn spreading throughout the country. The use and the knowledge of English are also, therefore, increasing; and the need to an educated man of a cultured knowledge of the same language is becoming greater every year. Only the universities can supply this want. It is unfortunate that progress in education necessarily results in the use of a strange tongue, and that the higher education of the country is divorced from the dialects of the country's life. These consequences are all the more to be deplored because of the inevitable neglect of an ancient and famous literature, and because of the inadequate preparation with which the majority of the students begin their university course. But there is only one method of teaching science and of raising the standard of professional excellence, and that is by encouraging the study of English and by increasing the opportunities for its use. Whether instruction in English should begin at an earlier age or should not be more insisted upon in the conduct of schools and classes, are questions involving financial as well as educational considerations; but the sooner a boy who is to take up a profession begins to learn and to speak English, the better qualified he will be for the training to follow. Even if he should turn to scholarship, as some distinguished Bombay students have done, and specialize in the languages of India, the more he knows of English and of European methods, the more accomplished and useful a scholar he will be. So that although the subjects of university study are increasing in number, English Literature will keep its place as the central, subject of the Indian universities, and the request for the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of English history and institutions will probably become stronger as time goes on.

COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

THE fact that a very modern party has set out to search for the treasure that pirates concealed seventy or eighty years ago in Cocos Island renews interest in the extraordinary tradition that about 22 million dollars worth of gold are hidden away in some of the craggy and curious valleys of this strangely formed island. Mrs. B. Tile and Miss Davis, both from London and as a rule, to which this treasure-hunt is a remarkable but not unmeaning exception, engaged at home in philanthropic work, arrived in Panama some weeks ago, and set off from there with the intention of spending ten weeks in searching Cocos Island through and through. If they are so fortunate as to find the treasure they mean to devote it to the expansion of their benevolent labours in London—a very different dedication to that of the pirates who hid it. Mr. E. S. Mackintosh and Mr. F. Bickerton accompanied the two ladies. The belief in the actual existence of the treasure is strong, though the date of its burial is so remote and the efforts to find it have been so unavailing. The history of the cache is common property. When Peru revolted against Spain and revolutionary bands rendered it unsafe to possess unguarded valuables, many of the wealthy sent their gold and ornaments to Callao for safe keeping in the fort there, but an attack on the fort terrified the guardians and twelve million dollars' worth of treasure was hurried aboard an English sloop in the harbour. It was not any safer there for the skipper killed the guards and sailed away with the rich plunder to Cocos Island in the Gulf of Panama, where he hid it. The Peruvians followed and seized him, hanged his crew, but spared him and his mate, hoping to make them reveal the spot where the treasure was buried. But the two men escaped. The skipper, Thompson, turned up again with a Spanish pirate, Bonito, on the West Coast of South America where they pillaged gaily among the richly furnished churches making a specially noble haul at Acapulco where much gold had been placed for safety. Cocos Island was again chosen as the hiding place for this ill-gotten treasure, currently believed to amount to twelve million dollars. But before the pirates could return to release it, they were either killed, captured or scattered.

Of the companions, two, Thompson and Chapelle, are known to have told the whereabouts of the cave that held the treasure. Thompson, while hiding in Newfoundland, revealed the secret to a man named Keatinge who had been kind to him, and, who, as Thompson could not evade the police, paid two visits to Cocos returning each time to St. John's with as much of the treasure as he could carry. Chapelle disappeared, but had previously given a friend some papers among which was a log indicating the spot where the gold was hidden. Years seem then to have elapsed before any one made active search through the Island again with the exception of a Swiss named Geisler who took up his residence in Cocos with his wife for 20 years, and hunted week after week for the buried valuables, but whether he ever found anything or not he never said, and it is certain that his circumstances did not improve, for he is now living quietly and working hard in Costa Rica, a silent and reserved man. In 1875, one Flower, examining the hills, fell into a ravine and came upon a grotto piled with gold ingots, kegs of coins and gold and silver statues. Needless to say he brought away all he could. In this century two expeditions left Costa Rica to hunt for the treasure with Government sanction but found nothing. Three English parties went to Cocos Island with the same objective within the last eight years, but they, too, failed to locate the gold. A writer in the "Times" is of opinion that not one of the hunters persist long enough in the search, the rains put them off, and no wonder, for they are very heavy, two inches often falling in an hour, and something between 130 and 240 inches during the season. What havoc such torrents play with the island can be imagined. Any amount of treasure might be buried yards deep in the soil or carried down by the persistent rains and hidden again and again in the dense forests that have grown up in the 70 or 80 years since the pirates buried their valuable booty. We shall soon see whether Mrs. Tile and Miss Davis make Cocos Island deliver up its secret store of gold, or find they must, like all the rest, retire baffled by the hopeless nature of the land through which the search must be prosecuted. Their purpose may endow them with more endurance than their predecessors displayed, but the pathless jungle can hide many a mystery and keep the clue to it as sacred as the grave.

A BELATED REPORT.

WE have frequently drawn attention to the dilatoriness which characterises the issue of official documents in Bombay—of which many instances might be quoted. But one which constitutes what is termed "a record" just comes to hand. It is the Annual Administration Report of the Police for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for 1909. The Inspector-General is not to blame for this, for he tells us the material was not complete until the 9th July, 1910, and six weeks later it was sent in. From that time it appears to have been lost sight of for close on a year, for the Resolution in review of the report is dated July 14th, 1911. By this time the report for 1910 is already over-due, so to comment on that for 1909 would serve only to confuse the reader with a page of ancient history. From any other point of view it must be regarded as simply valueless. We commiserate with the Inspector-General and hope he will be able to discover who has treated him so scurvily and is responsible for throwing away what, a year or eighteen months ago, would have been of interest and probably instructive.

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* DURING the Royal Visit a court circular will be issued in India.

THE British Agent arrived at Kabul at the end of July after a few months' leave in India.

THE railways in the Durbar area at Delhi are now in working order and goods trains are being run to the sites of the various camps.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice W. Chevis left for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo for Rangoon on August 15th returning to Maymyo by September 2.

MR. JUSTICE FLETCHER will deliver his judgment at Calcutta in the Midnapore Damage suit to-day.

MR. COUTTS, Sessions Judge of Dacca, will deliver his judgment in the Dacca conspiracy case to-morrow.

MR. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, will continue as Private Secretary to Sir Gibson Carmichael, the new Governor of Madras, until after the Delhi Durbar.

THE total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 22nd July, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 97,35,358 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-1911.

THEIR Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley will spend a quiet time at Ootacamund from the 30th October, when His Excellency hands over charge to the time Their Excellencies leave for the Delhi Durbar.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Salazie", Commander Requier, which was expected here on Saturday evening from Sydney via Colombo, did not put in her appearance till late last night. It is believed she was late owing to stress of the weather.

AT a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal the following gentlemen were elected Fellows Dr. A. Engler, Lt. Col. A. W. Abock, Sir Clements Markham, Prof. E. G. Browne and Mahamahopadhaya Kamakya Nath Tarkabagie.

AN interesting Greek image entirely made of gold has been lately excavated in the Punjab by the officers of the Archæological Department. The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Dr. Voegel is endeavouring to purchase it in order to place it on loan in the Lahore Museum.

THE exact population of Rangoon according to the revised census returns shows a total of 293,316. The provisional figures, published in April, were 289,432. This is due to enumeration records from vessels arriving after the provisional total had been compiled.

THE King Edward Memorial Committee has invited Mr. Bertram Mackennal and Mr. E. Lutyens to furnish designs and architectural plans for the memorials to be erected in London to the late King.

BOMBAY ABKARI POLICY.

I

"MAXIMUM REVENUE: MINIMUM CONSUMPTION."

IN connection with the Abkari Administration the phrase "a maximum revenue on a minimum consumption" has been quaintly characterised as "a so-called shibboleth ostentatiously paraded," and has been stigmatised as "a sham and a delusion". To those who examine the matter closely the words do not seem to afford any test for distinguishing an Ephraimite from a man of Gilead or to bear the character of the criterion or watchword, whether "so-called" or real, of a party; they appear to be a convenient and compendious summing up of the principles on which Abkari Administration proceeds. Under the words "maximum revenue" lies the principle that liquor is a luxury and a proper subject of taxation, and is when indulged in to excess harmful to the individual and to Society, and therefore fit to be restricted by the imposition of the heaviest taxation which it can be made to bear.

The words "minimum consumption" imply that while it is the duty of Government to restrict the use of a luxury which is harmful to the individual and to Society when immoderately consumed, it is no part of the duty of Government to prohibit absolutely that moderate indulgence in a luxury which is harmless to Society and the individual. Doubtless it is this principle—that Government will not forbid the consumption of liquor in moderation, which causes the prohibitionist to rage furiously against the policy summarised in the words "a maximum revenue on a minimum consumption," and to imagine many vain things about the Abkari administration. To the prohibitionist—whether he declares himself frankly, or shields himself behind the general terms of temperance and local option—and to the strabilious political scribe who is hard put to it to find a stick with which to belabour the British Government, this refusal of Government to forbid all liquor-drinking, coupled with the declared intention of taxing such drinking to the utmost possible extent, affords opportunity, of which they seem never to weary, of accusing Government of forcing liquor on an unwilling people for the sake of the revenue to be derived from the consumption. They affect to disbelieve the possibility of Government meaning what it declares it means, or acting in accordance with its declared intention.

From time to time statistics are culled from Administration Reports and presented to the public as proof positive of the "mala fides" of Government and the lesson is deduced that prohibition must be adopted as the sole cure for the evils of drinking in excess, or that Government is incorrigibly and irreclaimably bad. It is worth while to examine the published records and see whether they bear out the allegations which are made. In considering the question of consumption, it is customary for the critics to refer only to recorded or licit consumption; they do not take into account unrecorded or illicit consumption, and make no allowance for the effect which this considerable factor produces on the variations in the licit or recorded consumption. It is also a favourite fiction to represent "the people" as naturally abstemious, as desirous only of having "the abominable poison" of alcoholic liquor removed beyond their reach. While it is true that considerable sections of the population are naturally abstemious, there are other sections which are, and have always been, naturally addicted to the use of alcohol; and so strongly addicted that if it is not obtainable by licit methods, at a cost not beyond their means, they will procure it by illicit manufacture, or illicit import from foreign territory.

THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH GOVERNMENT HAS TO DEAL

is the restriction of the total consumption, the illicit or unrecorded plus the licit or recorded. From the nature of the case, the amount of the illicit consumption cannot, at any time, be set forth statistically; it is possible to record only in general terms that illicit manufacture or import is large, or is increasing, or decreasing or is greater or less than it was at some previous period. To the critic writing in this study or office room, and dealing only with statistics, these general terms do not convey any idea which he cares to embody in his criticisms. If he sees from the statistics an increase in the recorded or licit consumption, he infers that necessarily the total consumption must have increased. The inference is wrong to the full extent by which the licit or recorded consumption has been increased by a transfer to it of illicit or unrecorded consumption; to the extent, that is, by which the Abkari officers have succeeded in checking illicit import or manufacture and in compelling the consumers to resort to licit consumption. To that extent consumption has not increased, and the increase in the statistics of recorded consumption is merely a transfer from unrecorded to recorded. The amount of the transfer cannot, at any time, be stated precisely.

THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

is powerfully affected by the prosperity of those sections of the population which are accustomed to drink. The wealth or poverty of those who do not drink does not affect the question at all; but if the drinking classes are well off, they indulge in the luxury of intoxicating liquor to a greater extent than when they are hard pressed for money. The imposition of the heaviest taxation which the luxury can bear tends to keep the price of it above the means of all who are not passably well of according to their station in life; but it also tends to reduce the recorded consumption, while making no reduction in the total consumption, by driving those who will drink and cannot pay to resort to illicit manufacture or import. The Abkari Administration has therefore to watch carefully the indications and avoid the error of increasing the total consumption, while reducing the recorded consumption, by driving the drinkers to illicit liquor. There are

OTHER CAUSES WHICH AFFECT CONSUMPTION:—

the plague; years, propitious or unpropitious, for marriages; as between localities, the rise of industries in one place, in another an industrial slump; and in examining the statistics of recorded consumption for any period, and drawing inferences therefrom, it is essential to a true apprehension of the matter that just allowances should be made for all the causes which have been at work during that period, and during any other period with which a comparison may be instituted. Especially it is necessary to take account of scarcity and famine, which directly affect the prosperity of the drinking classes. It is, for example, in the highest degree misleading to take a quinquennial period commencing with the year 1900-1, and compare it with the next following quinquennium ending with the year 1909-10 without examining all the circumstances of the whole period. For 1900-1 is the year which followed the disastrous drought of 1899, the most severe of recent times; during the following two years scarcity was more or less prevalent in various portions of the Presidency and the recovery from the staggering blow of the drought of 1899 was seriously impeded and delayed. In the five following years 1905-6 to 1909-10 there was a marked improvement in the character of the seasons, and the agricultural recovery was distinctly accelerated. At the same time there was—and still is—in progress a very noteworthy change in the labour market. Industrialism increased the demand for workers other than agricultural, while the ravages of plague diminished the supply; wages of labour rose and remained high; though the prices of commodities also rose, the margin in the hands of the workers for expenditure on luxuries was ample, enabling them to indulge to a greater extent than previously in the luxury of liquor, and industrial workers form a large portion of the drinking classes. It is essential, if accurate conclusions are desired, to

EXAMINE YEAR BY YEAR

the records from 1900-1 to 1909-10. In 1900-1 licit consumption in Bombay City fell by 28,875 gallons—the result of an industrial slump. In the Presidency proper it rose by 51,772 gallons (the gallons are of London proof throughout), marking a slight recovery from the depression of the preceding year. The total recorded consumption was 1,643,318 gallons, or 5·1 drams per head. The year 1901-2 saw a marked improvement in industrial and commercial conditions, and a rise of 55,344 gallons was recorded, equal to ·2 dram per head. The official year 1902-3 consists of eight months only, the statistics being, for that year and thenceforward recorded for the financial year ending 31st March instead of as formerly for the revenue year ending 31st July. On the basis of eight months, the recorded consumption for 12 months would show a rise of 143,537 gallons, or ·4 dram per head. A portion of this increase—which as has been seen cannot be stated in figures—was due to a transfer from unrecorded illicits to recorded licit consumption, the rest to a marked improvement in the agricultural and industrial conditions of the Presidency. Over the estimated figures for the financial years 1902-3, the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 showed further increases bringing the recorded consumption up to 2,249,587 gallons, or 7·05 drams per head. In addition to the main causes of continued recovery in agricultural and industrial prosperity, and to transfer from illicit to licit consumption, recorded consumption was increased by the years being propitious for marriages, especially amongst the lower (which include most of the drinking) classes, and by measures introduced in three districts to reduce excessive prices of country spirit and to check a consequent resort to the cheaper foreign spirits. For the quinquennium, the total increase amounted to 5,78,372 or 1,15,674·4 gallons per annum; and during this period of recovery from the calamities of 1899-1900 no increase in still head duty had been imposed. In the following years—1905-6 to 1909-10—taxation was enhanced by the imposition of heavier duties in every district in the Presidency except two and parts of five others. The increase in recorded consumption for the five years was from 2,249,587 gallons in 1904-5 to 2,369,101 gallons in 1909-10, or 119,514 gallons, or at the rate of 23,902·8 gallons per annum. During this period the Excise staff was reorganized and improved, and there was a consequent increase in recorded consumption due to decrease in illicit manufacture and import. The improvement in industrial conditions continued and the working classes, who furnish a large proportion of the drinking classes, continued to receive wages affording an ample margin for luxuries. The agricultural seasons, though not uniformly excellent, were distinct superior to those of the preceding five years, 1906-7 being highly favourable.

KARACHI DEFAMATION SUIT.

Case against an Editor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 5.

The District Magistrate of Karachi resumed the hearing last evening of the complaint made by the Karachi Bar Association against Mr. John Cowen, Editor of the *Sind Gazette* of his having defamed the Karachi Bar by publications of articles commenting unfavourably on resolutions of the Bar Association. Mr. Raymond, pleader, addressed the court on the question whether or not a charge ought to be framed against the accused. He admitted that the matters were of public interest; but argued that the articles complained of, exceeded the bounds of comment and were calculated to lower the members of the Bar Association in public esteem. The accused now said that he did not mean that they were wanting in respect to the authorities, but that they did not exhibit that respect before the public. Why did he not say this when he was called upon for apology. If he had said so at that time they would have been quite satisfied.

The Magistrate :—Would you be satisfied with that now!

Mr. Raymond :—Yes. If he makes an apology, and if he expresses regret for having published these comments.

The accused, in reply, said that he did not regret it. He aimed at the improvement of the Bar Association and the maintenance of the public interests, and it was not a matter for regret. Mr. Raymond said they would have been quite satisfied with the explanation now given if it had been published at the time, as it would have cleared their character.

The Court adjourned until Monday for the Magistrate's decision

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MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

Scope of the Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

The *Pioneer* understands that the enquiries now being made into the military expenditure, with a view to economies in the annual budget, are, by no means, confined to the question of a possible reduction in the Indian Army. That point is open to argument, and expert opinion upon it must necessarily be given full weight. Its view is that on the ground both of economy and efficiency, some reduction is possible and also that the number of British officers is now greatly in excess.

BOYCOTT DAY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

There will be no public meeting to-morrow in celebration of the anniversary of Boycott Day.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a notice on the Moulvi Leakat Hussain, a Swadeshi preacher and Secretary of the Swadeshi Association, prohibiting him from taking part in any procession or public assembly on the 7th of August.

Mr. A. Choudhry will open a Swadeshi Mela.

THE LORDS AND THE VETO BILL.

SEVENTY-SIX SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

"Die-Hards" Expected to be Out-Voted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

In response to Lord Morley's whip, seventy-six peers, including eight Ministers, have announced their support of the Government.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The followers of Lord Halsbury and other "Die-Hards" held two meetings in London, last evening.

Lord Lovat presided at Chelsea, where Lords Halsbury and Milner, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain delivered speeches. Their assertions that they were determined never to yield were received with cheers.

A meeting at Holborn was addressed by Lord Selborne and Lord Willoughby de Broke, Mr. Wyndham and Mr. F. E. Smith. The building was also crowded with an enthusiastic gathering.

The Liberal papers are confident that the Liberal peers will out-vote the followers of Lord Halsbury.

THE "TIMES" AND MR. ASQUITH.

London, July 22.

The "Times" in an article headed "Mr Asquith's Coup d'etat" denounces the Prime Minister's brusque ultimatum to Mr. Balfour as unconstitutional, unjustifiable, and unprecedented. The King, it states, is not constitutionally compelled to accept the advice of his Ministers, but is compelled to find some one to carry on the Administration. Mr. Balfour's acceptance of that duty would, however, involve a fruitless dissolution. Therefore His Majesty has no real choice, and must accept Mr. Asquith's advice, but the responsibility resting on the Prime Minister for having tendered it is great. "Mr. Asquith, however, toes the line at Mr. Redmond's bidding, but Nemesis assuredly awaits him when he attempts to satisfy the demands of his Irish masters."

London, July 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr. Asquith's memorable announcement was due to a revolt of wild Peers. The speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne had shown that the Unionist leaders would cease their opposition only when they ceased to be free agents. Mr. Asquith's letter to Mr. Balfour was made public thus early so that the Unionist Peers might know betimes that they were no longer free agents.

INDIANS AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Lecture by Sir Krishna Gupta.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Lecturing at the Crystal Palace, this afternoon, Sir Krishna Gupta said that the Indians were a sensitive people, proud and tenacious of their past achievements. The colonies, he said, would do well to remember that the denial to Indians of the ordinary rights of citizenship would not in any way lessen the difficulties of ruling the Empire.

Sir Krishna added, "While there is a growing consciousness in India, of the inevitable drawbacks of alien rule, there is also a widespread conviction that national salvation can be attained under the fostering care and guidance of Britain. The best minds among the Indians eagerly gaze towards the goal bringing her on a level with the self-governing colonies, so that she may take her place in the Empire, not as a mere dependency, but on terms of equality and co-ordination."

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Arbitration Concluded.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The arbitration in the London Dockers' strike has been concluded. Sir Albert Rollit's award will be announced at a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday.

Over twenty-thousand men are involved to-night, and the position is serious. The unloading of ice-ships has been delayed, though arrangements have been made for the hospital supplies to be unloaded.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Strike Committee of dockers has ordered a general cessation of work in London. The men, idle yesterday, numbered, according to various estimates, from twenty to fifty thousand.

The executive of the National Transport Workers Federation has decided that even if arbitration on the dispute is in favour of the dockers they will not resume work until the demands of the lightermen and others have been conceded.

Fifteen hundred goods porters on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, struck work at the docks in Liverpool yesterday.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE OF MALTA.

Commission of Enquiry Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Sir Francis Mowatt, Mr. Russel Rea, M. P., and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers have been appointed Commissioners to enquire into the finance and judicial procedure of Malta.

FORTRESS OF VALENCIA COLLAPSES.

Thirty Houses Buried.

MADRID, AUGUST 5.

The old fortress of Valencia has collapsed, burying thirty houses. Nine persons have been killed and many seriously injured. A relief train is being despatched.

POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Drastic Spanish Action at Alcazar.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

A semi-official note states that although the tension between France and Germany has been relaxed, and the situation is improving, there still exists an extremely wide margin between the German claims and possible French concessions.

BERLIN, AUGUST 5.

The Pan-German Press is most angry at the rumours that Germany has abandoned a large part of her claims as regards the Congo.

The Pan-German organ the *Die Post* furiously attacks the Emperor, whom it holds responsible for a change, described by this paper, as tantamount to a national disgrace and shame.

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

The Spanish commander at Alcazar has ordered the Shereefian garrison to leave the town or submit to the orders of Spain.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The different notes struck by the official organs in Berlin and Paris, concerning the negotiations, are perplexing. The Germans are apparently better satisfied with the new basis of negotiation than the French, who dilate upon difficulties ahead.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Telegrams from Paris and Berlin agree that, Germany's demand is now practically limited to the hinterland of the Cameroons and French Congo.

The *Lokalanzeiger* declares that the attitude of British statesmen towards the Moroccan question has again excited an anti-English feeling in Germany.

PARIS, AUGUST 6.

The newspapers, to day, while agreeing with the semi-official notes issued in Paris and Berlin, yesterday, explaining the state of the negotiations, indicate a distinctly less strained situation. They repeat that it would be a mistake to think that the difficulties can be removed.

They point out that the French Note is less categorical than German.

A MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

Charter Likely to be Granted.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Government of India, on broad grounds of principle, will not stand in the way of a Moslem University at Aligarh, and, while full liberty of action will be reserved regarding the details, it is likely that a charter will be granted, if the Government is satisfied as to the adequacy of financial support and other points.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Successful Operation.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Sir Francis Younghusband has been brought to England from Belgium, and a successful operation has been performed on his leg.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AT WOKING.

Made Over for the Use of Moslems.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Oriental Institute at Woking has now successfully negotiated the free rendition of its buildings and endowments for the use of Moslems. The property will probably be taken over by the London Mosque Fund as a supplement to the proposed Mosque in London, and will be used for the holding of funeral services in connection with the Moslem Cemetery at Woking.

AVIATION.

The "Daily Mail" Circuit.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Mr. Valentine, on a monoplane, arrived at Brooklands yesterday evening, and wins the fifty guinea prize for the first Englishman completing the *Daily Mail* circuit.

Dieppe-Paris Flight.

M. Vedrines flew from Dieppe to Paris in 1¼ hours.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. S. F. Cody arrived at Brooklands yesterday morning. He is the only competitor in an All-British machine to complete the round of Britain.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, and of the theatrical proprietor, Mr. Frederick Mouillot.

[General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low had been Keeper of the Crown Jewels since 1909. He was born in 1838, the son of the late General Sir John Low, K.C.B. He married in 1862, Constance, daughter of the late Captain Taylor, H.E. I.C.S., and she predeceased him in 1900. He entered the Indian Army, as an officer of Bengal Cavalry in 1854, and saw long and distinguished service in this country. He served during the Mutiny, (in the Afghan War, 1878-80; the Burman War, 1886-8; and commanded the Chitral Expedition of 1895. For his services then he received the G.C.B. His last command in India was at Bombay, and was held by him from December 1896 to 1903.]

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The Arbitration Treaties Published.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 5.

The Senate has taken the unusual course of publishing the texts of the Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration treaties without their yet having received any action at its hands.

This has been done at the request of the administration which is desirous that the treaties shall receive the fullest consideration of the Press and people in order to enlighten the Senate regarding the real sentiments of the country, which, it is intended, shall serve as a basis for the Senate's action.

Both the treaties are identical except as regards the preambles and certain minor differences.

The British preamble dwells on the desire of the contracting parties "to perpetuate the peace which has existed between the two nations since 1814, and which has been strengthened by the settlement during recent years of pending controversies, so that now for the first time there are no important differences between them. They are resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities or disturb their good relations and friendship."

The treaty consists of seven articles and will become effective when the ratifications are exchanged. It can be terminated at two years' notice.

Article I provides for the submission of differences to the Hague or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided by a special agreement. Britain reserves the right, before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion, to obtain the concurrence of that dominion.

Article II provides for the institution of a joint committee of enquiry, which, upon the request of either party, shall investigate any controversy before it is submitted to arbitration.

Article III states that the recommendations of the Commission shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award, The Commission shall decide as to whether a controversy shall be submitted to arbitration.

Article VI provides that this treaty shall supersede that of 1908, but shall not in any way affect that of 1909, relating to differences between the United States and Canada.

ADMIRAL TOGO IN NEW YORK.

Favours an Arbitration Treaty.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5.

The Mayor received Admiral Togo in the City Hall to-day. The distinguished guest was received with cheers from the throngs which gathered.

In his speech Admiral Togo said he was of opinion that it would be an advantage to Japan to join in an agreement, similar to the Arbitration Agreement between Britain and the United States.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

President Taft yesterday gave a banquet in honour of Admiral Togo at the White House.

Proposing the toast of the Emperor of Japan, the President paid a tribute to the important part played by Japan in facilitating the Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration treaties by her prompt and unreserved recognition, in the recent Anglo-Japanese Agreement, of the great moral principle of arbitration.

The President confidently hoped that the time was not far distant when Japan would join the movement, now so auspiciously inaugurated.

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS TO ARGENTINE.

Stopped on account of Quarantine.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Owing to special quarantine restrictions by Uruguay and Argentine upon Italian emigrants, Italy has stopped all emigration to the aforementioned countries, which means that they will experience a great shortage of labour.

COMMISSIONER IN SOMALILAND.

Mr. Byatt Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Mr. H. A. Byatt, Secretary to the Administration in Somaliland, has been appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

DESPERATE BURGLARS IN BERLIN.

Mortal Duel with Policemen.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

In the course of a pistol duel between two policemen and two burglars in a house in the west-end of Berlin, fifteen shots were exchanged. One of the policemen was killed, while one of the burglars committed suicide. The other was arrested.

Herr von Jagow, the Chief of the Police, has issued an order that henceforth any policeman hesitating to use his Browning pistol will be dismissed.

HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

British and German Marines Landed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

General Simon, the ex-President of Hayti, has sailed for Jamaica.

British and German marines have been landed at Hayti to maintain order, owing to street fights, in which twenty people were killed.

It is reported that a fracas has occurred between the German marines and a mob of villagers.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

Malissori Accept Porte's Concessions.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

After prolonged negotiations and a dramatic conference of the tribesmen at Podgoritza, the Malissori, though professing little faith in Turkish promises, have accepted the Porte's concessions on the advice of the King of Montenegro, and have agreed to return to their homes, Montenegro declaring that the distribution of maize to the refugees cannot continue.

SALAR JUNG MEMORIAL HOUSE.

Question of Use as a Mosque.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig at a meeting yesterday of the Council of India, raised the question of alienation, from its original purposes, as a mosque, of the Salar Jung Memorial House.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians vs. Scottish Cricket Union.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The weather was delightful for the resumption of the match at Galashiels between the Indians and the Scottish Cricket Union. Scotland completed their first innings for 250, Wardan taking seven wickets for 94 runs.

The Indians then went in again and made 141 for five wickets.

The wicket-keeper, Lilley, is retiring from cricket.

Kent beat Worcestershire, at Worcester, by nine wickets.

The match between Surrey and Somerset, at Taunton, was abandoned owing to rain. Surrey led on the first innings, scoring three points.

The match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire, at Manchester, was abandoned, Lancashire scoring three points.

Hampshire defeated Sussex at Portsmouth by 98 runs.

ENGLISH RACING.

Indian Sportsman Buys Horses.

LONDON, AUGUST 5

The Indian sportsman, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, has purchased several racehorses and placed them under the Wiltshire trainer, Davidson.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Deputation to Dalai Lama.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A Darjeeling correspondent wires.—The Tibetan official report states than China has now no intention of trying to appoint another Dalai Lama, Their original intention was to appoint one, but the idea was abandoned owing to the strong representations made to the Chinese Emperor by all sects of the Tibetans who, with Dalai Lama, deny both the spiritual and temporal power of China over Tibet. Recently six representatives from China, Mongolia and Tibet, including a special envoy from the Tashi Lama, have arrived in Darjeeling to try to persuade the Dalai Lama to return. This he refuses to do unless China guarantees him full powers as formerly and also guarantees to withdraw all troops.

OPIUM EATING IN ASSAM.

A Remedy Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

At the last meeting of the Indian Tea Association the question of opium eating in Assam was raised and it was stated that the difficulties caused by the habit in Assam were becoming acute. In one particular garden it was stated as many as 70 per cent. of the labourers were addicted to the drug and opium was responsible for 25 per cent. of the deaths on the estate.

In a letter, Sir James Buckingham gave information regarding a remedy for opium eating known as *Combretum Sundaeium* which is said to be used extensively in the Malay States. The Committee decided to communicate with the Assam and Burma Valley branches on the subject.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

News confirming the report that the International Opium Conference will be held at the Hague in October is still awaited by the Government of India. There are three or four of the Powers which, hitherto, have held that a fresh Conference was unnecessary. If it should take place, India will have to be represented as was the case at Shanghai.

SIMLA EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

List of Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on Mondsy. For the last few days, the Exhibition authorities have been busy in hanging and judging the pictures. The following are the awards:—

The Viceroy's prize, Rs. 225, for the best picture by an amateur: Captain A. R. B. Shuttleworth, R. F. A., "The Queen of the Himalayas."

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize, Rs. 100, for the best picture by a lady: Mrs. Stewart Murray, "Even Money."

The Commander-in-Chief's prize, Rs. 50, for warrant officers, N. Co's soldiers: Gunner A. R. Taylor, "The Chums."

Hon Mr. Ali Imam's prize, Rs. 100, for a landscape study of a Himalyan mountain: Mr. J. P. Ganguly's "Sun rise on Kinchinjahga."

Messrs. Cotton and Morias' prize, Rs 50, for a picture of an animal: Major Greenhill Gardyne's "Relang son of Dand Beg."

The Society's prize, Rs. 50, for a picture in any style and medium by an Indian artist: Mr. H. D. Roy's "Plain of the Hamzara Mountains."

The Society's prize, Rs. 40, for a picture in any style or medium by an Indian artist: Mr. L. M. Ghosh, "Sunrise in the Himalayas."

Messrs. Hossein Baksh and Co's prize, Rs. 30, for a picture in any style or medium by an Indian artist: Mr. K. R. Kihikar, 'Study from life."

WATER-COLOURS.

The Society's prize, Rs. 150, for the best picture: Captain Shuttleworth "A peaceful evening in a Frontier Valley."

Hon. Mr. Carlyle's prize, Rs. 100, for a picture of Indian scenery: Major Molyneux, "Sacred Lake of Gangabal."

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s prize, Rs. 32, for a picture or sketch of an Indian subject: Mrs. Archibald, "Gathering rain clouds on Dhal lake."

Hon. Sir A. M. Ker's prize, Rs. 100, for a picture, or sketch of an Indian subject: Mrs M. Cowper, "Lake Gangabal near Haromokh."

Hon. Mr. Jenkins' prize, Rs. 100, for a series of three sketches from nature: Col Burrord's "View from Mussourie and views from Simla."

OIL PAINTINGS.

The Society's prize, Rs. 150, for the best picture: Captain Shuttleworth, "A Queen of the Himalayas."

Hon. Mr. Clark's prize, Rs. 100 for a portrait or figure study': Mr. H. C. Bevan, jun., "Portrait of Miss Lake."

Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prize, Rs. 50, for a picture: Mr. C. W. Bion "A head wind."

The Society's prize, Rs. 50, for a picture of Indian scenery: Mr. W. S. Hoseason, "Bombay Harbour."

PASTELS, ETC.

General Sir A Barrett's prize, Rs. 50, for monochromes or photographs, "Donna Lyta."

Lady Hardinge's prize, Rs. 50, Mr. R. Watson: "Four studies."

The Society's prize, Rs. 50, work in monochrome or black and white: Mr. Faulkner. "On the road to Bhor."

The Society's prize, Rs. 50, for photograph by an amateur taken in India: "Mrs. Kensington Enid for miniatures."

The Society's prize. Rs. 50, for an original portrait or figure study: "Miss Lloyd."

The Society's prize, Rs. 50, for jewellery or work in precious metals (amateurs or professional) Mrs. Hadaway for young artists.

Col. Sir A. R. D. Mackenzie's prizes, (1) for exhibitors between the ages of 18 and 16, for the best original picture or study in any medium, Rs. 25, Miss Grace Baker, "Nothing in Sight"; (2) for children, 14 or 15 years of age, for the best original study of still life (flowers, fruit etc.), in any medium, Rs. 20, Miss D. Cunningham, "A still life study"; (3) for children 12 or 13 years of age for the best shaded model or cast, Rs. 20: Miss B. Bryning, shaded models; (4) for children under 12 years of age, for the best drawing of any kind, Rs. 20: Miss Peggy Knox, "Study of Flowers"; (5) consolation prize, Rs. 10, Miss M. Ainslie, "Arum Lilies", (6) Rs. 5, Master B. Jary, "Head of an Irish terrier".

POSTMASTER CONVICTED.

Charge of Misappropriation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 5.

Sundararajulu Naidu, Postmaster of Bowenpillay, having eleven years' service, was convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate this morning for criminal misappropriation of various sums of money entrusted to him as Postmaster from Savings Bank deposits to the extent of about Rs. 5,000. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4 000, or in default, to a further imprisonment for six months. The prisoner's salary was Rs. 20 per mensem and he had sums of over Rs. 1,000 a day passing through his hands.

LODGING A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Police Officer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 5.

Mr. Nazirudin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Sub-Inspector Lokesh Chunder Roy was charged with lodging a false complaint. It was alleged that the accused went to a village to make some enquiries and received some money as a bribe. On his way back to the thana he stopped at a Zemindar's kutchery and left the money with the naib. On the following morning it was found that the money was missing. The accused then lodged a complaint against several persons whom the naib suspected. The Magistrate found that the complaint was false and convicted the accused of lodging a false complaint, sentencing him to three months rigorous imprisonment.

VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Popular Objections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

A Government resolution published in the current *Punjab Gazette* on vaccination says that there are signs of increased popular reluctance to undergo the operation in the districts in which plague is prevalent owing to the suspicion that revaccination may be plague inoculation in disguise. The misapprehension is explicable to some extent from the fact that the vernacular term for vaccination, *tika*, is generally used for plague inoculation as well. During the year, the experiment of house to house vaccination was continued, but there were much evidence of its unpopularity, people objecting to have their houses visited by vaccinators.

INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING ON THE BORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 6.

It is stated that the Mahsuds and Darwesh Khel seem to have lately renewed their old quarrels, and some fighting between them has taken place during the past week in the country, south of Tochi. When armed bands began to collect, there were rumours that the raiding parties intended to visit British territory, and due precautions were taken on the Bannu border, but the tribesmen were really bent upon settling some of their long-standing feuds, and the absence of the Mullah Powindah at Kabul gave them a chance of quarrelling, which they could not resist.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Federal Labour Party.

London, July 23.

Sir John Quick, interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Standard," stated that there were already signs of a reaction in Australia against the Labour Party's revolutionary policy. This, he contended, was due to the Commonwealth Government's proposal to amend the Constitution in a manner tending to destroy the rights of the States and to centralise the governing powers and functions in the Federal Parliament. The Labour Party was now in the awkward position of being unable to give effect to their policy, and would have to play a waiting game until the next Federal elections.]

The King and Queen.

London, July 22.

Their Majesties the King and Queen returned to London to-day from their visit to Scotland.

The Cause of Cancer.

London, July 21.

At a meeting of the committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Sir William Church, the eminent physician and surgeon, stated that cancer was not a contagious disease, but was caused by chronic irritation of any particular part of the body. He quoted a considerable number of cases in support of his statement, and further said that the natural healing of malignant growths which had been observed in mice and men gave rise to a confident hope of the discovery of curative methods.

New Cable.

London, July 22.

Yesterday the House of Commons passed a financial resolution authorising the construction of a second Pacific cable between New Zealand and Australia.

Federal Capital.

London, July 22.

Many prominent architects have, with the idea of submitting designs, applied to the High Commissioner (Sir George Reid) for maps and information relating to the proposed Federal capital city at Yass-Canberra.

The Insurance Bill.

London, July 21.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., states that the National Insurance Bill is doomed. The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) is stated to be giving way owing to the strain entailed in piloting the Bill, the defects of which are more serious than were imagined, through the House of Commons.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the fate of the Bill hangs in the balance, the Government being exposed to the constant risk of critical divisions and in this respect special responsibility attaches to Labour members.

Increased Wages to Seamen.

Montreal, July 22.

The Canadian steamship companies have intimated that they do not intend to increase passenger rates as a result of the increased wages granted to the strikers in England.

Alleged Result of Espionage.

Los Angeles, July 22.

The wife of McManigal, the self-confessed dynamitard, has suffered a paralysis of her lower limbs. Her affliction is declared to be the direct result of nervous prostration following on constant espionage.

Disastrous Cloudbursts.

San Francisco, July 22.

Following on intense heat cloudbursts occurred at Death Valley, resulting in the heaviest deluge known there for 30 years. One mining camp has been entirely destroyed and several mine bunkhouses have been carried away by the floods, which also interfered with the railway traffic.

Boy Scout Movement.

Butte, Montana, July 23.

The Western Federation of Miners, a powerful organisation, has condemned the Boy Scout movement as befitting flunkeys but wholly unfit for American citizens, inasmuch as it inculcates a spirit of militarism.

The Cardiff Strike.

London, July 21.

Further attacks on the Chinese laundries in Cardiff were made by the strikers last night, over 20 being completely wrecked. The police were powerless owing to the rioters acting simultaneously. Some of the laundries were set on fire, and the mob looted the clothes and robbed the tills. Five hundred Lancashire Fusiliers have arrived at Cardiff and other detachments of soldiers are being kept in readiness for immediate despatch to the port.

London, July 22.

The rioting at Cardiff was continued at intervals to-day. The mob stormed the police stables, but were repelled by repeated charges by the police, who used their batons freely. A large number of the rioters and many of the police were more or less injured.

London, July 23.

The seamen's strike at Cardiff has been settled, but the men will not return to their ships until the grievances of the other workers who have ceased work have been remedied.

Reciprocity Agreement.

Washington, July 23.

The Bill to ratify the Canadian-American Reciprocity Agreement was passed in the Senate yesterday, by 53 votes to 37. The President's signature is to be affixed to the agreement on Wednesday next. In a message to the Senate, President Taft states that he is delighted that the Bill has been carried as it indicates increased mutual benefit in the relations between Canada and the United States.

The section of the reciprocity agreement relating to the free admission of paper pulp will be made effective immediately the President's signature is attached to the document.

It is stated in railroad circles that numerous lines already built to the frontier will be extended into Canada, when reciprocity is effected.

Ottawa, July 22.

Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, scouts the idea of a general election taking place in Canada for at least another session. His statement is taken to indicate that the Government have abandoned all hope of wearing down the opposition of the Conservatives to the Canadian-American Reciprocity Agreement.

Lady Aviator Killed.

Paris, July 23.

While aeroplaning at Etampes to-day, Mrs. Denise More, a pupil of M. Henri Farmans, fell from a height of 130ft. and was killed.

The Mikado.

Vienna, July 22.

M. Guckhoff, formerly President of the Russian Duma, states that he has learned from the Far East that the Mikado of Japan intends visiting Pekin during the present year. This will be the first foreign tour any Japanese Emperor has undertaken. The Mikado hopes that the result of his visit will be to strengthen Japanese influence in China and to induce the Chinese authorities to accelerate reforms.

Jeweller's Shop Looted.

New York, July 23.

Three armed desperadoes yesterday smashed the windows of a jeweller's shop and shot a clerk in charge of the premises dead. They then seized diamonds to the value of over £1,000, and escaped in a taxi-cab.

Scores of persons who witnessed the outrage pursued the miscreants, but to no avail.

Chinese Immigration

Ottawa, July 22.

The Royal Commission on Chinese immigration has issued a report in which it states there is a wholesale evasion of the regulations relating to the admission of Chinese. The Commission recommends the prosecution of 40 delinquents, and also that the Chinese Government should be asked to see that the agreement is carried into effect and that it should be allowed to control the emigration of a given number of Chinese to Canada yearly.

The Channel Swim.

London, July 22.

J. Wolff, who has several times failed to swim the English Channel, started from Sangatte, near Grisnez, on a further attempt. After being in the water for 15 hours and having reached within a mile of St. Margaret's Bay, he gave up owing to troubles experienced in the shoal water.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARTITION OF MOROCCO.

Franco-Spanish Relations.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 22.

HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, had their third meeting a week ago. The "Vossische Zeitung," without giving its source of information, states that the interview was long and animated, and that the chief subject of discussion was the Note from the French Government, which is expected to be the point of departure for the actual negotiations. Both sides, says the journal, were left with the impression that the conversation revealed the basis for a tangible outcome of the negotiations. The "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from Berlin:—The presentation of the Panther's visiting card at Agadir gave evidence of the strong interest of Germany in the Atlantic Coast of Morocco. A section of the Press accordingly indicated that portion of Morocco as the region in which Germany's compensation was to be sought. Its economic importance is beyond question, and if in consideration of German influence in Morocco this is rightly regarded as a fair demand, it is very easy to imagine a sort of tripartition between France, Germany, and Spain. This solution recommends itself by its apparent simplicity. Whether it will come practically into consideration cannot be judged without a knowledge of the negotiations. "There is, therefore, ground for objection when individual papers take their stand on this solution and represent it as the only possible one, as it may easily be taken for the German programme, although emanating from irresponsible quarters. As we are ignorant of the direction that the negotiations are taking, the acquisition of the hinterland of Agadir or the establishment of German influence there may form part of the German programme, and also may not. The word 'compensation' obviously means that advantages lost in one place are to be made good by indemnification in another. Whether the former is near to or far from the place where compensation is given is non-essential. The essential thing is indemnification, and the concession of advantages which counter-balance losses suffered in the other quarter. The main thing is, and will continue to be, that we receive a genuine equivalent for what we give up. The diplomatic action of Germany, which has been conducted hitherto with equal calm and decision, justifies the hope that our diplomacy will obtain a result which gives us a necessary balance of interests." This telegram has attracted some attention, and the "Post," in commenting upon it, remarks:—"The despatch will be read with astonishment and disquiet. Morocco cannot be the subject of a commercial transaction for Germany. It is a vital national, political, and military question for us; nowhere else in the world is there a field for compensation. We shall see the Fatherland menaced in a few years by the direst perils if we sell our vital interests in Morocco for a few pieces of silver. The "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" also refuses to hear of compensation outside Morocco, which, it says, the German people claims for colonisation and as a source of raw materials.

FRANCO-SPANISH RELATIONS.

A. M. Geoffrey, the French Ambassador to Spain, has been informed that the Spanish Government without waiting for further information, has instructed the military commandant at Alcazar officially to offer to M. Boisset the expression of the regret of the Spanish Government for the ill-usage he lately suffered. Senor Garcia Prieto, the Spanish Foreign Minister, in answer to the remarks of M. Geoffrey, further assured him that the question of allowing foreign subjects, and particularly French ones, to carry arms would immediately be submitted to Senor Canalejas, and doubtless would be settled in a satisfactory manner. Unbounded satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the handsome apology which Spain has offered for the eccentric action of Colonel Silvestre and his men, and it is hoped and expected that there will be an end to all regrettable incidents between the two countries in the future. The death of Senor Villats, the titular Spanish Consul at Alcazar, and his replacement by Senor Clara, an official with a good reputation gained in Odessa for being a friend to the French, should go far to prevent any more misunderstandings, and if after apologising to M. Boisset, the fire-eating Spanish colonel could also be transferred to another sphere, by-gones would soon be treated as by-gones and forgotten. Possibly the Spanish Government have realised that this is not the moment for provoking difficulties with the French, and that the real adversary in Africa is not France but Germany. Recent events have clearly shown that Germany is more intent than ever upon reaping where she has not sown, and that the only way for all sowers to protect themselves against this freebooting harvester is to sink any private differences and combine in resistance. The wisdom of maintaining strict official secrecy over the negotiations between France and Germany is now very apparent, for had the information of the outrageous demands alleged to have been made in Berlin come from any authorised source it would have rendered all further "pourparlers" impossible, and would immediately have called for the intervention of the other Powers. The next feeler will in all probability be put out in some Vienna newspaper, which would be quite in accordance with German traditionary methods. The suggestion of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that France might get Morocco for herself if she would only shake hands and be friends with Germany, is treated as it deserves. It is remarked that the question at issue is distinctly circumscribed, and France neither wishes nor intends to extend the scope of discussion. Even if she did, she had no aims in Morocco outside the Treaty of Algeciras, and it is not Germany that can release her and the other Powers from that engagement. In fact, it is beginning to be asked at last what Germany can actually offer in return for the extraordinary concessions she appears to consider herself entitled to—if she has any substantial claim at all outside the Act of Algeciras. And if so, how can she compensate France further than she bound herself to do in the Agreement of 1909, whereby she consented to give France all the liberty she wanted or wants. The immediate effect of Germany's supposed preposterous pretentions has been a temporary breaking off of the "conversations" at Berlin, but they will doubtless be resumed on some other basis before long. The French Press is awaiting developments without apparent anxiety, but with a tendency to look to England for more active participation should Germany persist in an attitude and in claims which do not affect France alone.

GERMAN LOAN TO RUSSIA.

With reference to the rumours circulating during the last two days in Berlin and Paris to the effect that the Russian Government had opened negotiations with a leading group of German financiers for a loan of £3,000,000, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Magdeburger Zeitung" telegraphs to his journal that M. Kokoutieff, the Russian Minister of Finance, denies the truth of such rumours and that the only negotiations now in progress are for a private railway loan under State guarantee. On the other hand, I learn from a source here in which I have every confidence that negotiations are actually proceedings not for a loan of £3,000,000, but for a first instalment of a loan of £6,000,000, which will probably be followed by other instalments from the same source. I am assured that the term "private railway loan" is merely a disguise for the State loan of which the Russian Government finds itself in sudden need. With regard to the position of Russia in the Morocco question, some people here are recalling the famous Potsdam interview between the Kaiser and the Czar last November, when each party agreed that neither would join a combination of other Powers aggressive to the other party. It will be remembered, however that the agreement then arrived at between the two monarchs has never been finally ratified by their respective Governments.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph formally opened the session of the Reichsrath at the Hofburg with all the ceremonial appertaining to the occasion. The most interesting thing about the Speech from the Throne was the fact that his Majesty came from Ischl to read it himself after having avoided public

functions for several months. Every member of the audience, which included the Diplomatic Corps and both Houses of Parliament, many being in national costumes or in uniform, turned anxiously to the door when the signal for his Majesty's entrance was given by a bell, to see how the Emperor looked, and every ear was strained to hear how his voice sounded after his long indisposition. The general impression was very satisfactory, and though the Emperor cannot be expected to be exactly robust with his 81 years, and his soldierly figure slightly bent his step was brisk and firm and his colour healthy. The voice in which the Emperor read his speech of nearly a quarter of an hour was throughout clear and impressive, without any trace of hoarseness. The reading was interrupted at times by cheers in various languages from the different parties. Thus the Poles and Italians respectively cheered the promise of Galician canals, and the Italians that relating to the university. The Germans cheered the reference to the Monarchy's allies. The passage about the introduction of new taxes was naturally listened to in resigned silence, and the most impressive part was when the Emperor slightly raised his voice to impress upon Parliament the necessity of a settlement of the German-Czech differences in Bohemia, and appealed to the members to do profitable legislative work in the new House. The thoroughly constitutional tone of the speech and its neutral attitude towards all parties are generally noticed. Baron Gautsch's Cabinet begins work with a perfectly free hand.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Emperor, in the Speech from the Throne, enumerated a number of important problems which awaited solution by Parliament, and he emphasised the necessity for the immediate reorganisation of the army in the highest interests of the whole Monarchy. The object of the reforms, his Majesty went on to say, was to make good the omission of the past and to ensure all that was indispensable. The development of military forces, which was progressing rapidly everywhere, also rendered it incumbent upon Austria to exercise the utmost solicitude for the army. The speech dwelt upon the necessity for dealing as speedily as possible with the Bill relating to the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the creation of new financial resources. It announced that the Workmen's Old Age Pensions Bill would be reintroduced, and that provision for the development of foreign commercial relations would be made. Dealing with parliamentary matters, the Speech pointed to the necessity for the amendment of the Standing Orders of the Lower House, and expressed the confident hope that the obstacles which stood in the way of fruitful work by Parliament would be removed, and especially that the concentrated efforts to establish a basis of agreement between the Czechs and Germans would meet with success. His Majesty said he trusted that the blessing of peace would continue to be assured to Austria-Hungary by her intimate relations with her allies, which were unalterably cordial, as well as by the friendly relations which the Monarchy was cultivating with all Powers. The Emperor, whose healthy appearance was the subject of general remark, read the speech in a strong and clear voice, and without showing the slightest sign of fatigue. Several, passages, including that relating to the Czech settlement, were received with cheers, while the reference to the continuance of Austria-Hungary's intimate relations with her allies, Germany and Italy, was greeted with loud shouts of "Bravo!" On leaving, his Majesty received a great ovation from those present.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

German education is going through an era of reform at high pressure. The first decade of the present century brought the opening of public schools to girls, whereby they were enabled to rise to the highest academic training. This extension of education was attended by several internal reforms, which pay due regard to the exigencies and changed aspects of modern life. Thus more stress was laid on physical training, the sciences and the teaching of modern languages, whilst to raise the spirit of manliness and self-reliance in boys the English system of self-administration is in the course of being adapted to the peculiar character of German schools. Both masters and pupils had just settled down to work under these altered conditions when rumours began to take definite shape that an incisive change is about to be made in the internal scheme of national education, a change in many respects symptomatic of the trend of popular feeling. Greek, which has hitherto been the pride of the German gymnasium, is no longer to be obligatory, and English is to take its place. The advocates of classical training exert themselves to the utmost to prevent the planned reform from being carried into effect. They point out that the marked falling off which has already been noticed in the intellectual proficiency of students will go on increasing if Greek the touchstone of ability, has to give way to such an easy language as English, the educational value of which is by them set down at a very low rate. Moreover, they contend that improved German methods of instruction will fall short of attaining that higher level of education for which they have been so laboriously worked out, if a stop is not put to curtailing subjects that require earnest application. On the other hand, the very influential supporters of English are well aware that other causes have for years been at work to lower the intellectual standard and to multiply beyond precedent the candidates for official and other posts and this process will continue whether Greek be retained or struck out of the curriculum altogether. In this connection it may be remarked that the spirit of mutual good-will and forbearance will be fostered if two nations, by studying each other's language and literature, are constantly reminded of what they have in common.

LABOUR TYRANNY IN PARIS.

"The strike in Paris, is ended, but the struggle continues" is the announcement made yesterday by the Branch Committee of the Labour Federation which has been organising the building strike in Paris. The formula fairly summarises the state of affairs as it exists and promises to exist for some time to come. It throws light on the newest attitude of the revolutionary labour organisation towards strikes and disputes between masters and men. The organisation which was responsible for the strike has ordered its members to go back to work, but not to work as before. "Sabotage," in all its milder forms and every possible means of annoying the master builders and diminishing the complement of work done, are to be encouraged. Regardless of the law the labour agitators are preaching all kinds of questionable practices, which they hope will finally persuade the master builders to give way to their demands. First among these is the advice, or rather the command to workmen not to work more than nine hours a day. The regulation hours are ten, so that men are invited to leave the yards an hour earlier than usual. If carried out, this plan alone may have unfortunate consequences, as it will impose a proportionate delay in the completion of contracts, the more so as the recent strike now ended has produced considerable delay. Even with the ten hours' day it might have been difficult to make good any of the time lost, but with only a nine hours' day fulfilled by a proportion of the workmen it will be quite impossible. The question is whether the master builders or the authorities will or will not be able to prevent this manœuvre. At present the Master Builders' Federation makes a show of doing so, and yesterday many men who would not promise to work ten hours were refused engagement. The Workmen's Federation, for its part, however, made much of this question, and has already organised bands of "fox hunters" to make the rounds of different building yards in order to see that no members work beyond the allotted hours. If the Federation persists in its plan the state of affairs in the building trade may well become impossible, but it may be doubted whether the workmen themselves will really gain much. Already, as I pointed out a fortnight ago, many men from the provinces come up to Paris not only willing, but anxious to accept the terms refused by the Labour Federation. This fact, which made it more difficult for the Paris workmen to find places again after the strike in the spring, was one of the causes of the second strike, now at an end. The influx of provincials, however, only tends to increase. Another side of the question also affects the workmen. Unless the existing contracts are completed without unreasonable delay, there is no doubt that the master builders will make higher charges in future, and this would automatically increase the rentals in Paris, not only for the higher-priced flats but also for the smaller apartments occupied by the workmen.

A total of £69,000,000 had been advanced for Irish land purchases under different Acts up to the end of March last. The amounts applied for, but not yet advanced total £47,618,544.

THE TREATMENT OF GRAPE VINE MILDEW.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following leaflet:—

A common disease of grape vine in this Presidency is that pest known as "Bhuri." This is, in Europe and America, termed the Mildew. Its appearance is only too well known to every grower of grapes.

When the fruits are about the size of a pea, a white powder like flour appears on the surface of the berries. The grapes do not develop properly. They finally crack and become blackened and worthless. If the vine is closely watched before this powder appears on the bunches, it may be observed that patches of the powdery substance are present also on the leaves and young shoots. Often however, such patches appear on the fruits and shoots about the same time. The effect on leaves and shoots is to cause brown dead patches here and there. The powdery substance is really the body of a peculiar plant which lives on the grape vine. The body of this plant is made up of many small fine white threads. These threads send out small projections like roots into the fruits, leaves and shoots of the grape vine and suck food from the body of grape vine, at the same time permanently injuring the tissues attacked. The threads also produce small round bodies (called spores) that act as seeds and when these spores are blown by the wind on to a new bunch or leaf of the vine there the mildew plant starts afresh.

In Europe and America it has long been the practice to apply various remedies for this disease. It has been found that the disease is worst in badly drained, badly pruned, badly ventilated and unweeded vine-yards. Still air, and excessive moisture combined with warmth are the conditions that favour a bad attack of mildew. The first remedy therefore is to make the conditions such that mildew does not thrive well. Therefore it is necessary that irrigation should be given only when required, that water should not stand about in the vine-yard, that old decayed parts of the vines should be cut out and that the soil should be kept clean. The vines should not be grown too close together, and the branches should not be allowed to hang in one close mass; otherwise the wind cannot blow through between them and mildew will flourish.

In spite of all these precautions however mildew occurs, though not to the same extent. To finally get rid of this mildew it has been found effective to apply various chemical preparations to the plants. One special liquid remedy has proved itself of very great benefit, not only for grape mildew, but also for all kinds of diseases due to fungi (plants of the mildew kind). This remedy is called Bordeaux mixture.

Bordeaux mixture is prepared thus:—

1. Take 3 lbs. of copper sulphate (Morchut) and grind it to powder on a flat slab of stone by means of another stone. Put this ground copper sulphate into a bag of cotton cloth, tie up the bag, put the bag in a "wooden" tub, and pour on about 1 1-2 gallons hot water. Move the bag up and down by means of a string or stick till the copper sulphate is all dissolved.

2. Take 2 lbs. of unslaked lime, add water little by little and finally mix it with 2 gallons of cold water in another tub strain before mixing with the copper sulphate solution.

3. Dissolve 2 1-2 lbs. of soft soap in 2 gallons hot water in a third vessel.

4. Take a big barrel of 25 gallons capacity and half fill it with clean cold water. Into this pour the lime and the copper sulphate solution and stir up with a stick. Then add the soap solution, stir and make up to 25 gallons.

If a clean steel blade dipped into this mixture turns red more lime must be added till a clean blade does not redden.

This mixture is called normal Bordeaux mixture soap. The soap is added to make the spray effective against insects and to make it stick better to leaves and fruits.

It is desirable that copper sulphate solution should not be allowed to come into contact with metal vessels. Hence only wooden vessels should be used, at least for the copper sulphate solution.

The vines should be each year scrubbed free from old bark and pruned by secateurs. These are important preliminary operations. The grape vine year after year scales off dead corky bark, which soon accumulates and becomes the hiding place of insects and of fungus spores. The rough pruning with a bill hook Narkat usually given by malis, leaves a lot of useless wood and the spurs become unsightly tangled knots. Much of their substance dries up or rots and harbours disease. By means of secateurs neat compact spurs can be formed. After this treatment in October, the vines should be sprayed before the flower buds open i.e., before November, with the Bordeaux mixture plus soap. Spraying should be again done about January 1st, February 1st and March 1st, the strength of the Bordeaux mixture being reduced to half its former strength for each of these three sprayings. A convenient instrument for spraying is the Prize Bucket Spray costing Rs. 15, sold by Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Oriental Buildings, Bombay. This is a simple handy machine for small trees. A canvas tube has been found more useful than the rubber tube supplied with this instrument. The results of spraying experiments in the Bombay Presidency have been in all cases good and were most marked at Nasik. The number of attacked bunches per tree was considerably reduced, and the severity of attack also correspondingly reduced. The difference in appearance between a well cleaned, well pruned and well sprayed tree and one not cleaned, not pruned and not sprayed is really marvellous.

The grapes themselves must be sprayed. The Bordeaux mixture leaves stains on the grapes. The actual amount of copper even in a heavily-sprayed bunch is not enough however to be poisonous (as has been determined by analysis,) but the appearance of the grape is not improved and some means must be taken to remove such stains without spoiling the bloom of the grape. This can be done in these ways:—

1. By dipping in vinegar for one minute and then washing in water for one minute;

2. By steeping in water overnight.

After the grapes are removed, the vines will be again pruned and spraying should be done as follows:—

One spraying in early May and one in August with normal Bordeaux plus soap.

Bordeax mixture, if applied properly, does not scorch the leaves of the vine or injure the coat of the grape. It should be applied so as to wet both sides of the leaves and reach the inner recesses of the foliage.

The cost of spraying is approximately as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Initial cost—				
Barrel		4	0	0
Tubs, etc.		3	0	0
Prize sprayer		15	0	0
		22	0	0

Cost of making 25 gallons Bordeaux plus soap:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 lbs. copper sluphate at 5 a —a lb ..	0	15	0
2 lbs. lime at 0-0-3 a lb. ...	... 0	0	6
2 1-2 lbs. soap at 0-2-9 a lb.	... 0	6	11
	1	6	5

Labour will vary according to locality.

The cost of materials for making 25 gallons of Bordeaux soap half strength is on this basis, Rs. 0-11-2.

a This is a price for large quantities. If small quantities are bought anuas seven or eight may have to be paid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

Captain Tomkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons, has been selected for the Adjutantcy of the Cheshire Yeomanry.

Captain Brown, No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to the Home establishment.

Captain G. A. Gardner, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major H. B. Smith is posted to the 63rd Battery in relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, posted to the 36th Brigade.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

Steady rain all through Friday night and most of the following morning was not very promising for the racing on Saturday, but it cleared up about midday and the afternoon was comparatively fine. There has been a want of rain and the course was in sufficiently dry a condition to stand a wetting. Timings continue to be very slow, but this is as much due to the want of training as to the state of the going. A fairly large contingent came up by the Race Special, but owing to the first event coming off even a bit before the scheduled time these were only able to see the result go up.

There are a few new arrivals, including Penton and Ramshaw from Bangalore and Mumford from Home. He has brought out a number of thoroughbreds for himself and others. Amongst those not for himself are Langton and a pony by Volodyovski-Queen of the Earth for Byramjee, for Ramshaw he has landed Sandherin and Victo. On the subject of new importations, I may mention that Mr. M. Goculdass's Cup candidate, Last Call, is in work and doing well.

The first jump race of the season opened proceedings and on any form we could go on Circassian's Best looked good, though there was plenty of support for Bachelor's Knot. The former made all the running and appeared to have the race won when at the last jump he stopped, and was found to have broken down, having been 'dicky' previously and running in bandages. Mr. Galstaun's bad luck with jumpers is becoming proverbial. After coming into second place at the six furlongs, Bachelor's Knot ran to the front after the last leap and held War Cloud fairly safe. It was a sound win, and as he is not ready yet, we may expect to see the winner improve.

There were two races in which the G. R's had a turn, the first being a half mile in which Tofic Pasha, who was bought in Bombay with the probable object of running him in the Army Cup, stood out on his own and won almost as he liked from old Dilerjung, one time winner of the race mentioned.

The other was a six furlongs in which professionals were penalised. It was a sensational race and a very exciting finish. Betting was open, favouring Mysore, Hyder Beg, Ghalyum and Burgomaster. Mysore led out from Hyder Beg, and the race seemed to rest between the two. The former led at the turn but soon after it was seen that the other held him safe. All appeared to be over, when near the post Burgomaster came with a rattle along the rails. All three ran none too straight a course, but after a tendency to run out Hyder Beg closed in, and got there. As soon as they came in an objection was lodged and after a long consultation the winner was disqualified. It was very hard luck as Mr. O'B. Butler had ridden a nice race and could scarcely avoid what happened.

For once in a way old Precious let the public down as he failed very badly and never had a chance with Famous, who, for the second time, won quite easily. The latter and Tajilmulook established a long lead from the favourite five furlongs from home, and though we have seen Precious do some wonderful cutting down, the break was this time too much.

What was thought to be a sure thing in the all horse race went down, Ruby Tin being backed to a warm favourite the first time he has run in the country on the strength of a gallop. He went out to the front from Solution, but the mare had him well beaten before they reached the distance. Chivalry ran better than he has done for a very long time, but Solution had quite a bit in hand. Pincher again ran badly, and altogether, fails to show his track form, like the favourite, who is a ragged looking chestnut distinctly in want of condition.

Two stood out on their own in the Karli Plate, Mudkoor and Jehangir. It was nevertheless a close thing and very nearly an upset. Light weights made the early running, but Mudkoor found a convenient opening and got home from Zuffer Beg who shews wonderful improvement as a stayer. Jehangir ran into a place, and with a better run should have very nearly won.

The last race on the card seemed to have the best thing of the day in Zoolphokar, who had the last time beaten a much better class. Only one thing was likely to make him lose and that was a bad start, which is exactly what occurred. He was standing at the post when the others were well away. Even then he should have had a great chance, but he was made much too much use of in that he was actually in the lead more than a furlong from the post. The effort had been too much, and in the last dash he was blown out of a place. Ordinary promised well, but just on the post he was pipped by Nasibdar.

Following were the results:—

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Winner Rs 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs 200. A hurdle race for horses which have not won hurdle race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1900. Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Mr J Crawford's Bachelor's Knot, (9st 2lbs) Hoyt 1
Capt G Lucas's War Cloud, (9st 6lbs)...Capt Fell 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Circassian's Best, (9st 6lbs) T Ferguson 3
Mr H G Lush Wilson's Utopian, (9st 6st) Bratton 4

ALSO RAN:—Farewell 9st 6lbs (Mr Anderson); Better Luck, 9st 6lbs; (Capt McCudden).

BETTING:—Evens Circassian's Best, 2 to 1 against Bachelor's Knot, 8 to 1 War Cloud.

THE RACE.—Better Luck got the worst of a good start, Bachelor's Knot leading slightly to the first bend, where Circassian's Best went to the front followed by War Cloud. The leader then put about eight lengths between himself and the rest, till at the six Bachelor's Knot came into second place and the gap decreased. Utopian was well up with them at the half mile, but at the three he pecked badly at the jump. Circassian's Best led well over the last jump, but here he stopped to nothing, and Bachelor's Knot going away from him eventually held War Cloud safe by a length, three between the next two. Time—3 mins 7 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE CAPTAINS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 400, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 14st 11b and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance half mile.

Capt Hodgson's Tofic Pasha (11st 9lbs) .....Capt Tomkinson 1
Mr J Crawford's Dilerjung, (9st 11lbs) .....Mr H Crawford 2
Mr A H M Wilson's Daulat, (10st 11lbs).....Capt Fell 3
Mr A W Molony's Brindley, (9st 7lbs).....Capt O'B Butler 4

ALSO RAN:—Blue Cap 10st 5lbs (Mr Anderson); Khartoum, 9st 7lbs Capt McCudden.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Tofic Pasha, 4 to 1 against Bridley, 5 to 1 Daulat, and 8 to 1 Dilerjung.

THE RACE:—Daulat was first away from Brindley and Tofic Pasha together. At the turn the last named caught the leader and won very comfortably by three lengths, one length next. Time—57 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. For Arabs. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Beg's Famous, (8st 9lbs)... .....Evans 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook, (8st 10lbs) ...Ferguson 2
Mr R R S's Precious, (9st 12lbs).....Brown 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily, (8st 9lbs).....Southall 4

ALSO RAN:—Dojan, 8st 8lbs; (Robinson), Guinea Merchant, 7st 8lbs; (Mujeed), Hoojaz, 6st 12lbs; carried 7st 2lbs; (Kamad.)

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Precious, 2 to 1 Famous, 3 to 1 Tajilmulook.

THE RACE:—Precious shewed out slightly, but he soon dropped back to last. Hoojaz took up the running from Merrily and Famous till at the six Tajilmulook drew up and then he and Famous went away on their own. Precious ran up third but was some twenty lengths behind the other two. These ran neck and neck to the last bend, where Famous left the grey and won very comfortably by five lengths, same between the next two. Time.—2mins. 33 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Barjorjee).

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs 200. A handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M Goculdass's Solution, (8st 4lbs).....Hoyt 1
Mr. G K's Lovania, 7st 9lbs (car. 8st) .....Barrett 2
Mr. P B Avasia's Gallileo, (8st 13lbs) ...Robinson 3
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher, (8st 6lbs) ...Hill 4

ALSO RAN:—Ruby Tin, 9st; (Evans), Forfeit, 8st 11lbs; (Southall), Apologue, 8st 9lbs (Brown).

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Ruby Tin, 4 to 1 Solution, 5 to 1 Pincher.

THE RACE:—Solution was first away with Gallileo followed by Ruby Tin, the last named soon passing the others and Pincher drawing up to Gallileo behind Solution. At the bend, Solution began to draw on the leader, who was done at the distance. Lovania put in a good finish, but Solution still had something in hand and won by a length and a quarter, three lengths between second and third. Time:—1min 19 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach).

THE KARLI PLATE.—The winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909.—Distance —6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Mudkoor (8st 12lbs,).....Brown 1
Mr A Rahimtoola's Zuffer Beg (9st 5lbs),...Taylor 2
Mr M Goculdass's Jehangir (9st 5lbs).....Hoyt 3
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Fado (7lbs 12lbs) (carried 8st) Fahad 4

ALSO RAN:—Singer, 9st 7lbs; (Southall), Young Thara, 8st 13lbs; (Barrett), Matheran, 8st 13lbs; (Evans), Meerjan, 8st 10lbs; (O'Neill), Sinclair, 8st 9lbs; (Mujeed), Azzad 8st 7lbs; (Native), Vazir, 8st 6lbs; (Ferguson), Nurgis, 8st 11b (Hazza).

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mudkoor, 5 to 2 Jehangir, 6 to 1 Meerjan and Vazir.

THE RACE:—Azzad and Fado led out together from Vazir, Zuffer Beg and Jehangir. At the turn there was a mix, then Mudkoor got an opening, and coming through won cleverly by three quarters, head next. Time—1 min 29 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arabs maidens on the 1st April, 1910, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since that date. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's Burgomaster (9st. 11lbs.) (carried 10st. 4lbs).....Brown 1
Mr. Beg's Mysore (9st. 6lbs.) (carried 9st. 13lbs.) Evans 2

Messrs. Yayah Effendi and Ebrahim Effendi's Young Japan (10st. 2lbs).....Mr. Gough 3

ALSO RAN:—Avis, 10st. 3lbs, carried 10st. 10lbs (Robinson); Terror 9st. 13lbs, carried 10st. 6lbs (Hill); Submit, 9st. 12lbs, (Mr. Anderson); The Camel, 9st. 11lbs, carried 10st. 4lbs. (Southall); Verney, 9st. 7lbs. carried 10st. (Hoyt); Ghalyum, 9st. 6lbs, carried 9st. 13lbs. (Taylor): Tressady, 9st. 6lbs, carried 9st. 13lbs. (Ferguson); Malik-el-Soudan 9st. 6lbs, (Captain Meynell) Bussee, 9st. 6lbs, (Mr. Crawford); Macedonia, 8st. 6lbs, carried 8st. 13lbs. (Fahad).

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mysore, 3 to 1 Hyder Beg, 4 to 1 Ghalyum and Burgomaster.

THE RACE:—Mysore led out closely followed by Hyder Beg, Macedonia and Young Japan. At the bend Hyder Beg closed on the leader and held him, and Young Japan in hand, but at the finish Burgomaster got through on the rails and in a good finish. Hyder Beg won by half a length, length next. Time—1min. 30secs.

An objection was lodged for bumping, and Hyder Beg was disqualified.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 13·3 and under which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jassim M Essa's Nasibdar (8st 12lbs)...Brown 1
Mr Yussuff bin Essa's Ordinary (8st 11b) Luckman 2
Mr J R Raja's Mezahim (9st 2lbs) .....Taylor 3
Mr Valiji Moosajee's Mishriff (8st 4lbs)...Native 4

ALSO RAN:—Zoolphokar, 9st 5lbs; (Ferguson); Pendil, 9st 2lbs; (Fahad); Little Sanaya, 9st 2lbs; (Hill); Saeed, 8st 9lbs; (Mujeed); Compact, 8st 7lbs; (Mc Glone); Happy Land, 8 t 7lbs; (Evans).

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Zoolphokar, 4 to 1 against Happy Land, 8 to 1 Nasibdar.

THE RACE:—Zoolphokar was left at the post, Saeed leading but being passed by Happy Land and Ordinary. Zoolphokar made up his ground very fast and was actually in the lead at the distance, but subsequently he was again passed, but Ordinary, who in turn, got pipped on the post by Nasibdar by a neck, half a length between the next two. Time—1min. 13 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Shaik Kassum).

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The following are the results in the third day's racing of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting:—

THE CLUB PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Dass' Sidonia 9st 7lbs,.....Fraser 1
Mr Valentine's May Kenley 9st 12lbs.....Bloss 2
Mr Curran's Lionel 7st 5lbs.....White 3

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 4 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 21 1-5 secs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Sidonia, 5 to 2 against May Kenley, 10 to 1 against Lionel, 20 to 1 against Portland.

THE RACE:—Portland led; then came Lionel, and May Kenley, with Sidonia last. May Kenley was first in the straight, but Sidonia passed her opposite the stand.

OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights.

Mr Gutschka's Ormley 8st 7lbs.....Barker 1
Colonel Smith's Bandy Leg 10st 7lbs,.....Mr. Evers } Dead heat
Mr Dee's Albatross 7st 7lbs, Randal }

ALSO RAN:—Wal 10st 11b; Solase 11st; Spec 10st 7lbs, (fell).

Won by half a length, dead heat for second place. Time—2 mins. 40secs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Spec, 6 to 1 Wal, 10 to 1 Solace, 3 to 1 Bandy Leg, 8 to 1 Albatross, 25 to 1 Ormley.

THE RACE:—Spec led all the way from Bandy Leg and Ormley, but fell at the last hurdle.

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.

Mr Miles's Fame, 11st 2lbs.....Mr Thomas 1
Major Bennett's Reinforcement, 11st 5lbs...Capt Robertson 2
Mr Kinnirmonth's The Comet, 10st 9lbs.....Mr Tanner 3

ALSO RAN:—Queen of Hearts, 11st; Suffragette, 10st 9lbs; Velodia, 10st; Jaffa Girl, 10st; and Desmond, 9st.

Won by one length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—3 mins. 1 sec.

BETTING:—Evens Jaffa Girl, 3 to 1 against Reinforcement, 8 to 1 Fame, and longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Fame was handy throughout and won comfortably.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Craigendorrie, 8st 12lbs.....Ruiz 1
Mr. Hart's Mallinyook, 7st 11lbs.....Frahan 2
Mr. Ever's Scotch Girl, 8st 12lbs .....Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Mahony Boy, 9st 3lbs; Elphis, 9st 12lbs; Wise Hawk, 9st 10lbs; Mount Dane, 8st 2lbs; Light Metal, 7st 13lbs; and Noonet, 7st 7lbs.

Won by three quarters of a length, 2 lengths between second and third. Time,—1min 34secs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mahony Boy, 5 to 2 Craigendorrie, 3 to 1 Light Metal, 6 to 1 Elpis, Wise Hawk and Mallinyook, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Wise Hawk led with Light Metal and Craigendorrie, Mahony Boy third, from the last a long way off; Craigendorrie was winning when Mahony Boy came with a dash and won by a head, but was disqualified for short weight.

ENTALLY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Captain Charrington's Politesse, 10st 7lbs...Ruiz 1
Mr. Butler's Levi, 9st 7lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Captain Gourlie's Lah, 9st 11lbs.....Mr Barrow 3

ALSO RAN:—Culverin, 9st 5lbs; Lady Thyrza, 8st 10lbs; Monica, 8st 7lbs; J. E. A. 8st 5lbs; Peggy, 8st 3lbs; Asteroid, 8st 3lbs.

Won by three quarters of a length, half a length between second and third. Time,—1min.121 3-5secs.

BETTING:—1 Evens Politesse, 3 to 1 against Levi and J. E. A., 6 to 1 Lah and Lady Thyrza, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Politesse led all the way and won easily from Levi and Lah.

SELLING RACE FOR HORSES—5 furlongs.

Mr Ever's Proprietor, 9st 12lbs.....Elahi 1
Mr Walter's Haloya, 8st 9lbs.....Bloss 2
Mr Ballantyne's Bird of Freedom, 9st 7lbs..Mr Ever 3

Won by 2 lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time.—1 min. 7 1-5secs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Bird of Freedom, 2 to 1 Abet, 3 to 1 Haloya and Proprietor.

THE RACE:—Haloya led for the first furlong, then Proprietor took up the running and won easily by two lengths. Abet was left standing at the post.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. Bombay F. C.

A fixture which could hardly fail to be of interest was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, between two of the first four teams in the Harwood League—the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bombay Football Club. The weather in the morning was propitious, but towards the afternoon the sky became overcast and a heavy fall of rain set in. Consequently the attendance was very small. The referee declared the ground playable, and a late start was made, eight men only representing the Bombay F. C. until half way through the first half by which time the remainder had all arrived. The game, despite the weather conditions, was an interesting one and was not without flashes of good football on either side. The wetness of the ground in places was the cause of more than one amusing upset.

Soon after the start, the Gunners pressed and McConaghey put in a centre which Fleming headed over the cross-bar. After a period of fairly even play, Chapman, in clearing a shot from Quinn, conceded a corner which was not converted. Then G. Brewin saw an opening and got away with the ball, putting in a hard, low shot which Leary saved, although Templeton made strenuous efforts to net the ball. For some time play was carried on in midfield, but the R. G. A. gradually encroached and shortly before half-time McConaghey beat Walker with a ground shot which slipped through the goalkeeper's hands. Half-time score:

R. G. A.....1 goal.
Bombay F. C.....nil.

On the resumption of play, the soldiers again took up the attack and Roke tested Hildreth with a difficult low shot which the latter saved admirably, although tackled by McConaghey. The Bombay F. C. made strong momentary attacks, but the Gunners once more pressed when Chapman did some good defensive work for his side kicking away cleverly from McConaghey. A moment later, however, Chapman had the misfortune to miskick in front of his own goal, Hildreth finding it impossible to save the unexpected shot. The R. G. A. were now having the better of the game and Quinn, on one occasion, just failed to score, his shot going across the goal-mouth. Play proceeded without event except for the amusement afforded by players tackling each other in the midfield pools of water. A foul was now given against the soldiers near their goal and Leary effected a clever save. More uneventful play, and, just before time, through a misunderstanding on the part of the Bombay F. C. backs, McConaghey, who played a dashing game throughout, gave, his side a third point. Score:—

R. G. A.....3 goals.
Bombay F. C.....nil.

Teams:—

R. G. A.:—Goal, Leary; backs, Turner and Kenney, half-backs, Clarke, Hunt and Stewart; forwards, Cooper, Roke, Fleming, McConaghey, and Quinn.

Bombay F. C.:—Goal, G. Hildreth; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half-backs, Johnston, Foskett, and Schultz; forwards, Elliott, G. Brewin, Templeton, Hyde and Barnard.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	10	10	0	0	57	2	20
R. G. A.	11	8	2	1	42	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana	11	4	4	3	32	15	11
Bombay F. C.	11	4	4	3	18	17	11
Y. M. C. A.	10	4	6	0	19	19	8
Telegraphs	10	3	6	1	7	21	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	11	2	8	1	4	40	5
B. V. A.	10	1	6	3	2	41	5

DURBAR TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

It is understood that the final of the football Tournament at Delhi Durbar will probably be on the 12th December, and the final of Hockey Tournament on the 14th. All the units will play for the division, from which their original entry was sent, irrespective of the fact that they may afterwards be transferred on relief to another division before the conclusion of the preliminary rounds.

Artillery units may, at their option, play by brigades of Horse, Field and Mountain, while Garrison Companies and Heavy Batteries may combine and play as one team as from the station most convenient, but only one such team will be allowed in each division.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The weekly mud sports will not be held on the 9th inst., on account of a Hindu holiday falling on the same day. There will, however, be a meeting on the 16th inst., when the programme of events will be the same as that announced for the 9th idem.

MADRAS HARBOUR.

Interesting Note on its Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

The administration report of the Madras Port Trust for 1910-11, by Mr. F. J. E. Spring contains, as an appendix, a note by that officer on the cost of making and working the Madras Harbour.

The entire cost of the Madras Harbour up to the end of the current year 1910-11, since the old days, fifty years ago, when there was nothing on the sea face of the city, but a sandy beach exactly like the beach that may now be seen in front of Mylapore and St. Thomas, has amounted in round figures to Rs. 244·2 lakhs or £1,628,000. This includes the 10 lakhs spent on the old ocean screw pier, now nearly on its last legs. Rs. 66 lakhs spent by Government in the pre-Trust days on the old harbour that was wrecked by the cyclone of November 1881, as well as every penny since spent, not only in altering the harbour to its present shape, but also in equipping it with its present convenient scheme of sheds, piers, lighter wharves, cranes, roads, railways and all manner of conveniences.

The note concludes as follows:—"But the harbour is not yet finished. It must be dredged for the accommodation of more ships. The works that were not completed at the end of 1910-11, must be brought to completion. New works that have been estimated must, if sanctioned, be carried out. The rainwater overflow from five town sewers that now foul the harbour must be diverted and if, by any means, the necessary money can become available the harbour be quayed for a depth of 32 feet at low water for the simultaneous accommodation of five or six ships according to tonnage. About a quarter of the entire length of this last ambitious scheme has been begun, and it may be hoped that with the aid of a far-seeing Government or of a trustful public or of both, the entire length of 3,000 feet of the ship quay may be brought to completion before those now interested in the trade of Madras find themselves otherwise interested."

GIRL CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Sushila Sundari Dassia, a young Hindu girl of the village of Masdile in Narsinguni, had been sent up by the police on a charge of murder. She confessed her guilt before Mr. Seaton, Joint Magistrate of Naraingunj. It was found that she had defended herself against a man who attempted to force her, while she was alone in the house, and killed him with a dao. Yesterday Mr. Seaton discharged Shushila.

THE WEATHER.

Second Monsoon Forecast.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

A very brief summary of the second Monsoon Foreaast was issued recently indicating that the Monsoon is expected to continue unsteady and weak and the combined rainfall of August and September will be short of the normal. A detailed forecast was issued this morning in the course of which Mr. Field, Officiating Director-General, advances the following reasons for his conclusion in a summary of facts and inferences.

The pressure conditions in South America which were nearly normal in May became definit

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

473-09 Samrao M and H Chatarbhuj Ramkisson vs Sriram Mota and Co Bicknell M and R

Testamentary Suits.

21-08 Shamus A Tyabji, Ramchandra Narayan T vs Sakubai widow of N H P, R B and Nagindas.

15-10 In person. Bai Laximbai widow vs Bai Dewkabhai widow, Jehangir M and H

23-10 Tyabji Dayabhai and Co, Kanga and S Yusuf Haji Tyeb and another vs Bai Kulsumbai, Jehangir M and S.

3-11 Judah H Solomon, Bhimabai widow vs Shanker Ramchandra K R B and Nagindas

3-11 Judah Solomon, Dhondu Baluvar Deo vs Shankerrao, Bhikaji Manchurshah and N

4-11 Payne and Co, Ambabai widow vs Zavebai widow, Motichand and D

5-11 Madhowji K and C, Dhanaji Mungaji and others vs Gunpat Boodaji, Smetham B and Co

7-11 Jehangir M and S, Mongibai widow of Kanji vs Amritbai widow and others, Tyabji D and Co.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Luxman Krishna H and another vs Gunpat Babajee Argade Subnis and G

1-11 Shamrao M and H Ruttonsi Kanji vs Rameoverbai and another Shroff D and D

13-11 Payne and Co Ignassio Gomes vs Elias Gabriel Coelho and another Jehangir M and S

14-11 Tyabji D and Co Gaculdas Dayaram Master vs Bhugwandas D Master Jehangir and S.

Long Causes.

742-10 Jehangir and S Bhagwandas Dayaram and others vs Brijlal Dayaram Master and others Jehangir and S Tyabji D and Co

896-10 Mulji and K, Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs Haji Ismail Noorani, Payne and Co

Commercial Causes

890-10 Craigie B and C Meister Lucious Bruning Ld vs Heptulla Esufally and others Payne and Co

1027-15 Payne and Co Leopold Cassella and Co vs. Heptulla Esufally and others Craigie B and C Payne and Co.

Long Causes

896-10 Malji and K Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Esmail Noorani, Payne and Co

383 09 Crawford B and Co Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail vs Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla and others Payne and Co

57 93 Mirza M and M (for pauper) Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi widow and others Nadirsha and D T A Gandhi Tyabji D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod).

Summary Suits for Consent Decree in Chamber,

305-11 Motichand and D Mangaldas Gulabsha vs Mangaedas Jamnadas and Co Jamshed vs R and D

For Consent Decree.

757-09 Dikshit D and S Bhowji Varainji Nasanji Kanji and others Bhaishanker K and G Little and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

621-10 Bicknell M and R Damji Keshavji vs Gokuldas Premji Ookerdas Bhai Shanker K and G

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

371-09 Payne and Co Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhimchand and another Jamshedji R and D Daphtary F and D

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khautau Little and Co

531-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarisign vs Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and Co,

581-10 Daphtary F and D Makanji and Co Nathmalji Bedichaud and others Edgelow G W and Co

670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godavari Bai

499-Nanu H and Co Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others Juddah and S

203-00 Jehangir Mulabai widow vs Badriprasad Tukaram S A Tyabji

References.

18-07 E T Nicholson In re Government vs Toolsidas Pankli Jamshedji R and D

2-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Jamshedji E Iulji Saklatwala and others Mulla and M Jamshedji R and D

36-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Vinayek Laxman and others Khanderao L and M D J Mantri

2-09 E F Nicholson in re Governments vs Goolam Mohideen bin Mohomed F P Pavri

3-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Shaikd Zacob Shaikh vs Jagtub and others

6-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Goolam Hoosein Allubhai Moorarji Madhowji K and Thakurdas and Co

7-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Zorabai widow and another Madhowji K and C

8-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Taja Noora and another Madhowji K and C Little and Co

11-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Abdullabai bin Ali Saheb Coor and others Payne and Co Captain and V

3-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Bai Khatizabai and another

4-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Ranchordas Hirji and others Subnis and G Daphtary F and D

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Castalia," August 7.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock to-day, with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 8-45 a. m. sharp:—

TO LONDON.

Annesley, Mr F C
Craig, Mr J A
Cruttwell, Mr H L
Clarke, Miss D S
Dalton, Lt E G T
Griffiths, Mrs C
Jackson, Mr H
Klopp, Mr C E
Munro, Mr C C
Peck, Maj A W
Standring, Mr A O
Talbot, Capt D
Tod, Mrs A M

TO LIVERPOOL.

Jones, Capt A N G
Matthews, Lt W F
Somerville, Mr A

TO NEW YORK.

Badley, Rev T C, Mrs child and infant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th August.

615. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—Wednesday the 9th instant, "G" Coy, Sunday the 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

616. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

617. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

618. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana this Monday morning the 7th inst. at 7-30 instead of Wednesday. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress.—Mufti, Rifles will be issued on parade

619. Resignation—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps —

No 6962 Vol E D Mackintosh, "G" Coy.

620. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on strength of the Corps and posted to company's as follows;—

No 7168 Vol E J St J Mun-Gavin, "A" Coy.
No 7169 Vol E Wright, "C" Coy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FRILLS AND FANCIES.

I have come to the conclusion, says L. G. S. writing in "M A. P" of mail week, that I have a faithful soul. It may be dowdy, but it is the truth nevertheless. In matters sartorial, at least, I return to my old love—and my old love is the combination of black and white—combined, of course, by the master hand. I had manifold opportunities of studying its charms at Henley, and not once did they pall. The most successful dresses there this year were those of white lingerie, the most diaphanous of its kind, worn with a large black hat tied up in a great bow of white lace. In some cases the hat was a white Tegal lined with black velvet (most becoming of styles) and the trimming was a well-wired black lace bow in place of the white; sometimes the frock had a black velvet waistband or a fold of black satin at the hem; in any case the effect seemed to my admiring gaze equally delightful. How I envy all those happy women that have been born into this vale of tears with red hair and a good complexion!—for them there are no problems in clothes a black hat and a white frock under a long black cloak will solve them all.

FOULARD AND SHANTUNG.

A most pleasing garment caught my eye to-day as I took a farewell saunter among the shops (or emporia, as I recently heard a fair American call them) previous to exchanging the joys of chiffons for those of golf and sea-baths. It was a gown that illustrated the possibilities of foulard combined with natural hued Shantung in the smartest and most original manner conceivable. The foulard was one of blue spots on a white ground (a nice inversion of the usual principles of foulard) and deep bands of the Shantung outlined skirt, sleeves and neck. The inevitable triangular revers, also of Shantung, concealed half the bodice, and a strip of the same material hanging from the waist at the back, gave the impression of being undecided whether to call itself a pannel or a sash-end. To be worn with this was a dark blue hat, practically all crown and no brim, whose sole trimming was one water-lily and a cream Chantilly lace veil that looked as if its wearer had turned it up so as to be out of the way, but which was really never intended to be worn in any other fashion. With one of those sunshades with the much befrilled borders one might create a striking impression.

ONE-SIDED EFFECTS.

Try as I may, I cannot wholly reconcile myself to the one-sided effects, so much in vogue to-day. I can see the merits of the side-frill, the single revers the odd sleeve to evening gowns, but all the same I cannot entirely declare myself a devotee. I acknowledge the smartness, but my vision remains worried. Mentally I want continually to be adding something or else to be taking away; the defect no doubt is due to early training among neat pairs of vases, neat pairs of candlesticks, neat pairs of brackets. I must wrestle with my unfortunate upbringing. But I do hope that we shall soon be wearing our two sides alike again! I feel that it absolutely behoves me to cross the Channel this summer, if only for the joy of being able to wear a large hat and an evening dress at the same time. On this side, as Hedda Gabler would say, "People don't do these things"; but there, at the Casinos, at any rate, one might feel awkward if one didn't. Clothes, like morals, are largely a question of geography, and what won't do at Droitwich is quite "de rigueur" at Dieppe. A hat with a low neck dress happens to be mightily becoming to most of us and it is a luxury to be able to indulge in the fashion without feeling outside the pale. I am convinced that numbers of women take their holiday abroad for no other reason. I have a feeling that the hat ought to be feathered and drooping, that here is one of the few occasions where is the bizarre may be countenanced and the outre doesn't matter. So much may be forgiven when the light is artificial and carefully shaded, and Nature generally is conspicuous by her absence. To wear with my black chiffon evening gown I have evolved a hat which I am proud to say does me credit, it is of black crinoline turned back sharply from the face, and its rather high crown is covered with small wings that shade from white to a pale pink; the brim is lined with pink chiffon, which casts a glow on my countenance, "that never was on sea or land." I do not wish to be unduly puffed up, but the hat is a good hat.

BODICE PATTERNS IN MUSLIM.

If after a prolonged course of English rusticity, I should find that my footsteps should carry me in the direction of Paris, I shall consider it my bounden duty to hie me to one of those invaluable establishments which for an inconsiderable number of francs undertake to cut one's bodice pattern in muslin. To possess a pattern of this description makes the "little dressmaker possible for they are usually so excellently cut and shaped that it is practically impossible for the veriest amateur to go wrong with them. Had I not decided long ago in the fulness of my heart that home dress-making shortens life I might even work from one myself. The one real and pressing necessity at this point is the bathing-dress. In the diction of the school essay, bathing-dresses are of two kinds—those in which the blouse and skirt are in one and the knickers separate, and those in which the blouse and knickers combine and the skirt plays its part alone. Without hesitation I decide for the latter arrangement, first, because it is easier of adjustment, and, secondly, because it makes it possible to discard the skirt altogether, if required. A very smart bathing costume, inspired by fashions seen at a French plage, is of bright emerald silk trimmed sparsely round the neck and down the fronts with black braid; the waist is caught in with a black girdle, and a black silk handkerchief is to be tied round the head for a cap. I trust that the fastnes of the dyes will justify the confidence that is being placed in them. Though blue serge has its undeniable charms, I must confess that the more brilliant hues are far more effective in the water. Crimson Turkey twill is hard to beat and inexpensive to buy; with white braid "fixings" and a coquettish red and white cap it looks remarkably well in the bright sunshine.

The High Class Washing Material.

'VIYELLA.'

(Reg).

DOES NOT SHRINK.

The new Shirt Blouses is "Viyella" mark a great advance on those of previous seasons. The "Viyella" cloth remains of the same delightful softness, and in the patterns and colorings of the material, the latest fashions have been used with the happiest result.

From leading Drapers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by "Viyella" 24-25, New Gate Street, London.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE NEW ZEALAND PARROT.

The New Zealand Owl Parrot, which may now be seen in the Parrot House at the London, Zoological Gardens, offers an example of the curious phenomenon of a bird with well-developed wings, which—so far as its habits have been observed—dols not use them in eight. In the interesting notes from the Zoological Gardens, which appear weekly in the "Field," an account of this remarkable species is given. The owl parrot is a member of the peculiar bird fauna of New Zealand, and it gets its name from a superficial resemblance to the owl. And, like them, it is nocturnal in habit, hidiug among the trees and stones during the day.

ITS PLUMAGE AND HABITS.

Unlike the owls, however, it appears to be strictly vegetarian in diet, feeding on roots and vegetables. It is a large bird with a mottled green plumage, which is said to resemble closely a moss-covered stump. The colouring is thus protective, and those who have studied the owl parrot in its native country believe that this protective colouring varies according to the prevailing colours of the locality in which the bird occurs. Thus in the low flat country, where the ground is damp with a green mossy surface, the plumage of the Kakapo—as the parrot is called—is green streaked with black, and scarcely a tinge of yellow. In the higher country, however, where the general tone of the vegetation is yellow, the plumage of the bird is also suffused with this colour. The structure of the Kakapo is so peculiar that it has been given by ornithologists a family to itself in the parrot order.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE DRAKE.

In the same column one finds some interesting notes on the so-called "eclipse" plumage of drakes, which occurs in many species, and can be well observed in the gardens. It occurs only in those species where the male differs conspicuously in plumage from the female. Immediately after the breeding season or even while the female is still incubating the drake loses his gaily coloured plumage, and becomes almost indistinguishable from his mate. This is well seen in the common mallard, in which from June to September the drake can scarcely be distinguished from the duck. And in the gaily coloured Mandarin and Carolina drake every vestige of brilliancy is lost.

A PROTECTION.

It is suggested that the eclipse of the drake is a going into retirement for protecive purposes. If in the later year he were to go about in his brilliant dress with the family party he would be a source of danger to the young. So he dons the protective dress of the females and young and thus does not call undue attention to the party. He also needs protection himself, for at this season the quill feathers are moulted and flight rendered difficult. But if the brilliant plumes of the breeding season are so great a source of danger that they must be put off in such hot haste, it is difficult to understand, on the principle of utility, why they are ever put on. Can their dubious advantage during the breeding season compensate for their obvious disadvantage of rendering the drake more conspicuous.

VIPERS FEEDING ON INSECTS.

The poison of the serpent is a provision to enable it to kill, or stupefy, the animals on which it preys. It is therefore remarkable, as "G. A. B." points out in the "Field," that there should be certain species provided with poison glands feeding entirely upon insects, and in which such a provision seems scarcely needed. The same applies to a few species which have been known for a long time to feed exclusively on earth worms and slugs. Recently, however, certain species have been ascertained to feed on insects. Thus Ditmars has pointed out that the food of the American grass snakes consists of smooth-bodied caterpillars, crickets, grasshoppers, and spiders. And yet these are poisonous species.

VIPERS WHICH WILL NOT BITE.

And a new species of viper (Vipera macrops) from Bosnia, about 18in. in length, seems to feed exclusively on grasshoppers. An interresting point about this little snake is that, though poisonous, it may be handled with impunity. If teased it may hiss and snap, but never bites unless seriously hurt. Another viper, which feeds on lizards and mice, has a like reputation for a gentle disposition. This is common in the neighbourhood of Laxenburg, where the village boys may be seen playing with it.

TO FIND UNDERGROUND WATER—

The water-finder with his rod, which by its movement is claimed to indicate hidden water supplies, has been the subject of much scientific investigation. And so far it is impossible to decide definitely whether there is any scientific truth in the method or not. Certain cases seem to have withstood the most searching tests and refuse to be explained away. Yet it is difficult to suggest any scientific explanation of how the water underground could possible affect the rod in the hands of the water-finder. There remains only the suggestion that some subtle influence not yet catalogued by science proceeds from the water to the rod.

BY HEARING IT.

However this may be, a French inventor has recently shown how underground water may, in certain circumstances, make its presence known on the surface throughout purely scientific channels. The instrument used by M. Dienert is a microphone. One end of a tube is inserted in the ground, and the other is attached to the microphone. Thus the sound of flowing or dripping water is magnified, and conveyed to the ear from great depths.. By means of this instrument two springs, at a depth of 50ft., have been found in the Valley of the Marne.

CANCER-RESEARCH.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, which was held in mail week at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Innfields, the Duke of Bedford presided. Sir William Church, in moving the adoption of the report, said the relationship that malignant new growths bore to the animal in which they occurred was shown to be an individual one; the influence of heredity had been studied and the cellular changes bridging over the differences between normal and cancerous cells had been demonstrated in growing under continuous observation and examination, and under natural conditions. In other words, cancer in "not catching" and "cancer houses" cannot exist. The report of Dr. Bashford, the general superintendent of the fund shows that cancer is caused by chronic irritation of any particular part of the body, Thus in Thibet malignant growths of the abdominal wall are caused by the continual wearing of vessels containing hot charcoal and in the East the chewing of betelnut occasions cancer. In China the men are very liable to cancer of the gullet but in women the disease is unknown, the reason being that the men bolt their rice when it is very hot, being served first, while the women have to wait, and then the rice is cool and non-irritating. A considerable number of cases of natural healing of spontaneous malignant new growths have now been observed in mice affected with cancer. This has also been observed in human beings. The changes leading to natural cure in mice appear to depend on an altered condion of the cancer, cells and their contents rather than on an alteration in the general condition or construction of the effected animal. We thus have reason to look with confidence to science for means to elucidate the nature of these changes in the cancer cells and thus discover curative measures for cancer, the most fatal of maladies.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by all Medicine dealers everywhere.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

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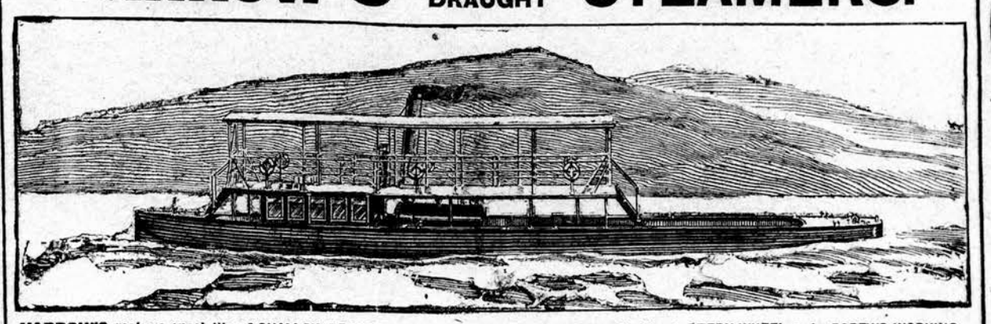

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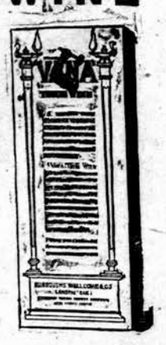

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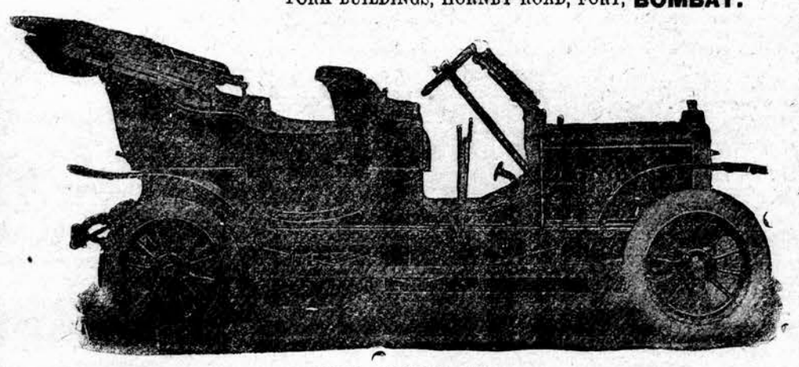

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarsico Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay,

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period,

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

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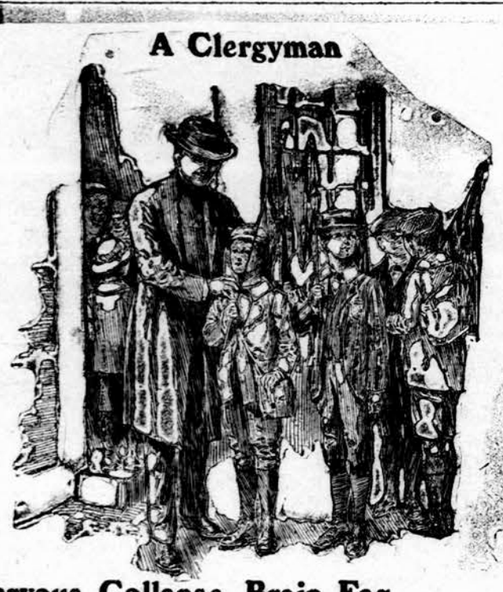

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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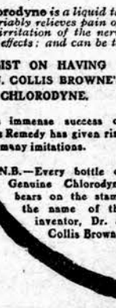

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